The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5752 第五千七百五十二號 光緒丙子年四月初九日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 2ND, 1876. 二拜禮 號二月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 30, CATHERINE MARDEN, British sch., 287, Wm. Marden, Keelung April 26th, Coals.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

May 1, COLUMBIA, British str., 344, Sclavo, Bangkok 9th April, Wood.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 1, KJOBENHAVN, Danish steamer, 701, Paulsen, Bangkok April 22nd, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

May 1, CAWDOR CASTLE, British str., 1,419, J. Greig, Saigon 26th April, Rice.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

May 1, CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British str., 1,000, F. Webb, Singapore 22nd April, and Saigon 27th, General.—SUN CHEONG & Co.

May 1, JERFALCON, British 3-m. sch., 287, Bentley, Melbourne 4th March, General.—CAPTAIN.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 1ST.

Gaelic, str., for Yokohama.
Adria, str., for Saigon.
Genoa, str., for Saigon.
Hankow, str., for Hankow.
Benledi, str., for Singapore.
Danube, str., for Bangkok.

Departures.

May 1, H.M.S. AUDACIOUS, for a cruise.
May 1, CANTON, for Newchwang.
May 1, GAELIC, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
May 1, ADRIA, str., for Saigon.
May 1, BENLEDI, str., for Singapore.
May 1, GENOA, str., for Saigon.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kjobenhavn*, str., from Bangkok:—Mr. John Paul and 52 Chinese.
Per *Catherine Marden*, from Keelung:—1 Chinese.
Per *Columbia*, from Bangkok:—8 Chinese.
Per *Jerfalcon*, from Melbourne:—18 Chinese.
Per *Cheang Hock Kian*, str., from Singapore:—289 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Gaelic*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—For Yokohama.—Hon. J. and Mrs. Bramston, Captain R. S. McCook, U.S.N., and Mr. John Cumming, and 1 Chinese. For San Francisco.—4 Europeans and 593 Chinese. For New York.—Baron de Overbeck. For Boston.—Mr. C. F. Tremlett. For Philadelphia.—Mr. Hall.

TO DEPART.

Per *Hankow*, str., for Hankow:—6 Cabin.
Per *Benledi*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—2 Cabin and 333 Chinese.
Per *Danube*, str., for Bangkok:—268 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Columbia* reports left Bangkok on 9th April, and had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The Danish bark *Flensborg* reports left Amoy on 27th April, and had fine weather throughout the passage.

The British 3-masted schooner *Jerfalcon* reports left Melbourne on 4th March, and had light winds and fine weather throughout the whole passage to port.

The British steamship *Cheang Hock Kian* reports left Singapore on 22nd April, and Saigon on the 27th, and had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The German bark *Gustav Adolph* reports left Newchwang on 15th April, and had fine weather with the exception of one day, 23rd, when got a strong gale from the N.N.E. The rest of the passage fine weather.

The British schooner *Catherine Marden* reports left Keelung on 26th April, and had light N. Easterly winds; from the 27th to arrival moderate N.N.W. and East winds with fine weather.

The British steamship *Cawdor Castle* reports left Saigon 26th April, and Cape St. James on the 27th at 9 a.m., and experienced moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout. Arrived in Hongkong on 1st instant at 3 a.m.

The Danish steamship *Kjobenhavn* reports left Bangkok on the 22nd of April at 6 p.m., and experienced fresh Easterly winds in the Gulf of Siam and as far as Cape Padaran; since then light monsoon and fine weather throughout. Arrived in Hongkong on 1st instant at 3 a.m.

The German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on 25th April, and had Southerly winds to Hei-shan Islands, then light N.E. winds to port, with foggy and hazy weather. In the Bonham Pass, passed the steamship *Ningpo* on the 25th at 10 a.m. Off Chapel Island, passed the steamship *Olympia* on the 27th at 5 p.m. Off Cape Hope, passed the steamship *Yangtsze* at 9 a.m. on the 28th. At 7 p.m. same day, passed the steamship *Leonor*. At 9 p.m. same day, passed the steamship *Glaucus*.

AMOY—ARRIVALS.

April 15th, French man-of-war Laclocheterie from Hongkong, French corvette Atalante from Hongkong, str. Gunga from Hongkong; 17th, Catherine from Bangkok, str. Hailoong from Taiwanfoo, str. Yesso from Foochow, str. Nestor from Shanghai, Madame Demont from Shanghai, Flensborg from Batavia; 18th, str. Esmeralda from Hongkong; 19th, str. Douglas from Swatow, str. Foochow from Swatow, Alerta from Taiwanfoo, Cito from Saigon, Chinese gunboat Fei-hoo from Swatow; 20th, str. Chi Ngan from Keelung, Constancia Wilson from Tamsui, Holstein from Chefoo, Herman from Newchwang, Leonora from Tientsin, Marie Heydorn II. from Newchwang, Lydia from Shanghai, Anton Gunther from Chefoo; 23rd, Peter from Newchwang; 24th, str. Swatow from Swatow, str. Carisbrooke from Swatow, Marie Helene from Chefoo, str. Douglas from Foochow; 25th, str. Yesso from Swatow; 26th, str. Glenartney from Shanghai, Ceres from Shanghai.

AMOY—DEPARTURES.

April 15th, str. Kwangtung for Foochow, French man-of-war Laclocheterie for Shanghai, French corvette Atalante for Shanghai; 16th, Pelham for Sydney; 17th, Cuba for Foochow, str. Yesso for Swatow and Hongkong, str. Fook Sing for Foochow; 19th, str. Hailoong for Tamsui, &c., str. Douglas for Foochow, str. Esmeralda for Hongkong, str. Foochow for Shanghai; 20th, str. Gunga for Hongkong, Chinese gunboat Feihoo for Ockseu Islands, Treleven Family for Samarang, str. Nestor for Hongkong; 21st, Auguste Reimers for Taiwanfoo; 22nd, Alerta for Amping, Miss Kilmansegg for Tamsui, San Francisco for Singapore; 23rd, Hieronimus for Takao, Rebecca for Keelung, str. Chi Ngan for Foochow; 24th, str Douglas for Hongkong.

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street.

(Also, with occupation from 1st May next).

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr. HAUSCHILD.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. STOUT.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.

TWO Large ROOMS above my Auction Rooms, at present occupied by Mr. ACHEE, as his Furniture Show Rooms, also with or without GODOWNS. Possession can be had at once. Rent moderate. Apply to
J. M. GUEDES, JR.
439 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET.

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 6th March, 1876.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st April,

THE PREMISES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, known as the "London Inn."

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
329 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE No. 15, STAUNTON STREET, at the Corner of Graham Street, containing 7 Rooms, with Coach House and Stabling. Possession can be had on the 17th March inst.
Apply to TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. ALABOE in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

The Business will be carried on under the style of "MEYER & CO."
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
1m 587 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH a view of avoiding future disputes, the Undersigned begs to inform the Public that, after a general settlement of accounts in the 1st month of the present year, his CONNECTION with the business hitherto carried on under the WANG KI Firm, in Formosa, CEASED, and that that he will not hold himself responsible for any debt or transaction that may be entered into since his retirement.
YUNG WAI SHAN.
588 Amoy, 24th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CARDROSS GRANT in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.
BRADLEY & Co.
1m 505 Swatow, 11th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.
R. H. CAIRNS.
1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1876. [544

NOTICE.

WE have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIPHONG and HANOI. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to SIGN by procuration in Tonquin.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs most respectfully to notify the Public in general that he has Established himself as
HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH, BRASSFOUNDER,
GASFITTER, and RE-BRONZER,
and solicits their kind Patronage.
TERMS—MODERATE.
TYE HENG.
No. 20, Cochrane Street,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [42d 567

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfoo.
P. F. DA SILVA.
3m 424 Formosa, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between W. H. TAYLOR and GEO. M. THOMPSON, under the Style of "TAYLOR and THOMPSON," at this Port, and at Takao and Taiwanfoo (Formosa), has This Day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All CLAIMS against above Estate to be sent in before 1st of May proximo to Mr. GEO. M. THOMPSON, who will liquidate the business.
TAYLOR AND THOMPSON.
22d 488 Hongkong, 11th April, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER by Mr. C. C. BOJESEN, who has been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.
A. SUENSON,
Superintendent.
1m 454 Hongkong, 6th April, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's Station at this Port from this date.
CARL CHR. BOJESEN.
455 Hongkong, 6th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.
A. MACG. HEATON.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1198 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

IN ONE LOT, OR IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and LAND belonging to the BIEN-HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of

FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with Accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c., &c.

MACHINES for ADJUSTING and FITTING, TURNING LATHE, BORING MACHINE, &c., &c., &c.

ONE GAS MACHINE.

ONE STEAM-CRANE.

SPARE MATERIALS, IRON and COPPER PIPES of various dimensions, &c., &c.

ONE TUG BOAT, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH.

FIFTEEN LARGE NATIVE CARGO BOATS, in good order.

The LAND and BUILDINGS of the ESTATE, situated on the River.

The ESTATE of LACAN, BIEN-HOA PROVINCE, comprising an area of about 300 HECTARES, mostly cultivated.

Apply to THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SAIGON.
1m 564 25th April, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown Rent, $390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown Rent, $324.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Tsubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.

Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND........ 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DR. ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
11, STANLEY-ST., & 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL.—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.)
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20°/. on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 2nd May, at Noon, at their Auction Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

5 Cases Silver Plate GLASS, assorted sizes.
3 Cases Fluted GLASS.
10 Cases American CLOCKS, assorted.
50 Boxes CANDLES.
25 Cases TUMBLERS.
25 Cases Wine GLASSES.
30 Cases Assorted CONFECTIONERY.
MORTON'S OILMAN'S STORES, as MUSTARD, VINEGAR, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, CURRANTS, RAISINS, Lea and Perrin's SAUCE, Table SALT, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, COCOA and MILK, CHOCOLATE and MILK, MACCARONI, &c., &c.
Borden's MILK, Eagle Brand, Fresh.
An Invoice of CUTLERY, comprising Table and Dessert KNIVES, CURIOS, Sailor's KNIVES, &c., &c.
25 dozen Paragon Frame English-made UMBRELLAS.
100 Pieces CHINTZ.
30 Pieces Black ALPACCA.
White DRILL, Grey DRILL, NANKINS, White SOCKS, Turkish TOWELING, ALBUMS, PENHOLDERS, VASES.
An Invoice of Kerosine LAMPS, assorted.
An Invoice of Brass Reading LAMPS, for Petrolum and for Oil, Spare CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, WICKS, &c.
100 Cases Devoe's KEROSINE OIL.
50 Drums PAINT OIL.
Hubbuck's assorted PAINTS.
5 Cases HAMS.
10 Cases Loaf SUGAR.
CHEESE in Tins, White BEANS, SPLIT PEAS, &c., &c.

Also,

20 Barrels Prime American BEEF.
And other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
593 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, at his Sale Room, Queen's Road, at 2 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 6th inst.,—

A Choice Collection of China and Japanese CURIOS, PORCELAIN WARE, BRONZES, &c.

See Catalogues.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. GUEDES, JR., Auctioneer.
600 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, UNDER BILL OF SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mortgagee to Sell, on
MONDAY,
the 8th May, 1876, at Noon,

The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, SHOP FITTINGS, MACHINERY, Carpenter's, Engineer's, and Blacksmith's TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c., of or belonging to B. R. STANFORD, Shipwright, &c., on the Premises at Spring Gardens.

Further Particulars will be shortly announced.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
557 Hongkong, 25th April, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 10th day of May, 1876, at Noon, on the Premises,—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Ship Street, Wanchi, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot 602, together with the EIGHT HOUSES erected thereon, numbered 46, 48, 50, and 52, in Ship Street, and 9, 10, 11, and 12 in Back Lane.

For Further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase-money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
599 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20°/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1383 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Intimations.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.
J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
6m 334] 5, Hollywood Road.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Having become associated in the management of this Hotel, I beg to inform the public that it has been re-painted and generally re-furnished, together with other changes, adding greatly to the comfort of its guests, and now possesses all the modern appointments of a First-class Hotel. The Hotel contains 400 Rooms, its cuisine is unsurpassed, and the Management intend that it shall be second to no Hotel in the city of San Francisco.
8m 460] CHAS. L. WETHERBEE.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Public that they have Established themselves as
BUTCHERS AND GENERAL COMPRADORES,
AT NO. 1, GRAHAM STREET,
And are prepare to Supply FRESH and SALT PROVISIONS and STORES; Also, WINES, SPIRITS, and ALES of every description.
MATHEW & Co.
384 Hongkong, 25th March, 1876.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WOTHERSPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1876.
W. H. BRERETON,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
6w 416] Solicitor.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Lake Fuse. [ly 1026 July 7

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office,
Hongkong, March, 1876.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ °/.) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15°/. for shareholders on Capital; and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20°/.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20°/. allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Intimations.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG,
AND TO
H.I.H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong that he has received per French Mail a large assortment of WHITE LINEN DUCKS and DRILLS, BLACK and BLUE FANCY COATINGS, BLACK and BLUE MERINOES and PARAMATTAS,
SEDAN CORDS,
BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, and TROUSERINGS,
which he is making up at very low prices.
45 AND 47, QUEEN'S ROAD. [579

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE MERCHANT,

Has just landed an assortment of Superior WINES:—

CLARETS.

Table Claret, Medoc	at	$3.00 per 1 doz.
St. Emilion (quarts)	at	$4.00 per 1 doz.
St. Emilion (pints)	at	$4.50 per 2 doz.
St. Estèphe (quarts)	at	$6.00 per 1 doz.
Chateau Leoville (quarts)	at	$8.00 per 1 doz.
Chateau Lafite (quarts)	at	$10.00 per 1 doz.
Chateau Margaux (quarts)	at	$10.00 per 1 doz.

WHITE WINES.

Haut Sauterne (quarts)	at	$7.50 per 1 doz.
Chablis (quarts)	at	$7.50 per 1 doz.
Chablis (pints)	at	$8.50 per 2 doz.
Hochheimer (quarts)	at	$9.00 per 1 doz.
Burgundy (quarts)	at	$17.00 per 1 doz.
Burgundy (pints)	at	$18.00 per 2 doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

De St. Marceaux & Cie's Carte Blanche (pints)	at	$15.00 per 2 doz.
Eugène Cliquot (quarts)	at	$16.00.
Eugène Cliquot (pints)	at	$17.00.

Courvoisier, Curlier Frères COGNAC, &c., &c., &c.

No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET,
Corner Queen's Road,
Opposite the Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [569

WANTED, an experienced European FEMALE, to accompany a Family with 3 Children to England. Terms, a Free Passage. Applications to be sent to the Office of this Paper, addressed "A.B.C."
1m 486 Hongkong, 12th April, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is herewith notified that a Custom House has been Established at Hoihow (海口), the Treaty-Port of Kiungchow (瓊州), and has been opened for transaction of business under this day's date.
H. O. BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Kiungchow Customs,
Hoihow, 1st April, 1876. [1m 470

TO SHIPPERS TO COOKTOWN.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS of EASTERN PRODUCE; and, if necessary, will honor DRAFTS drawn against same for One Half the Amount.
S. BENJAMIN & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants,
418] COOKTOWN.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay,
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

DIVIDEND No. 2.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ON and after the 3rd APRIL, a SECOND DIVIDEND of Twenty-five Taels (Tls. 25.00) per SHARE will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 29th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March to the 3rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Liquidators,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
371 Shanghai, 9th March, 1876.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
385 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of MARINE INSURANCE at Current Rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year. [386

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Intimations.

By the kind permission of Major-General Sir F. COLBORNE, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINS, commanding 28th Regiment.

AN ENTERTAINMENT, Songs, Readings, Recitations, &c., will be given in the GARRISON THEATRE by AMATEURS of the REGIMENT, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, May 2nd. At the conclusion of which a Performance will be given by the REGIMENTAL NIGGER TROUPE, under Sergeant Ball.

Doors open at 8; Commence 8.30 precisely.

First Seats, 50 Cents; 2nd Seats, 25 Cents; 3rd Seats, 10 Cents.

Children under 12, half-price to 1st and 2nd Seats only.
596 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain C. C. Coles, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
595 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship
"LEONOR,"
Captain Arrangurian, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
596 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WHITTALL in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April last.

We have authorized Mr. HERBERT SMITH to SIGN our Firm.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
14d 597 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE, from 1st June prox.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19.........per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$9.........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.........per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION between GUTZLAFF and SHANGHAI RESTORED.
CARL CHR. BOJESEN,
Acting Superintendent.
591 Hongkong, 29th April, 1876.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE WRECK of the P. M. S. S. "JAPAN" Point; a BUOY marks the locality, and the Steamer "RAJAH" and Schooner "LOITERER" are anchored over the Wreck.

Masters of vessels are requested to avoid a near approach at night or during thick weather.
W. H. RAY.
7d 589 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

JUST received an Assortment of Boy's Straw Hats, Turkish Towels, Bathing Drawers, Socks, Collars, Black Merinos, Striped Flannels, and Gauze Undershirts.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
E. LILLEY, Stanley Street.
6d 590 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOTICE.

APPLES OFF THE ICE.

JUST LANDED and for SALE, CHOICE AMERICAN BALDWIN APPLES, in good condition, received packed in Ice, ex Ship *Comet*.
TUDOR COMPANY,
J. F. HORGAN,
Agent.
7d 580 Hongkong, 28th April, 1876.

YOKOHAMA.

A SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, on the Bluff, to be LET, furnished, for the Summer Months. Rent, $80. The services of a good Japanese Cook, if desired; Wages, $8.

Apply to A. W. GLENNIE, Esq.,
14d 569] Yokohama.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE and WINE BUSINESS of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to the Corner of Wyndham Street and Queen's Road, adjoining the Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Club.
ED. CHASTEL.
1m 558 Hongkong, 26th April, 1876.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

THE following GOODS having been salved by the British Steamer *Amoy* from the wreck of the British Steamer *Kwangtung*, and landed here, viz.:—

H, and F in diamond, 7 chests Patna OPIUM.
F do. do. do.
H, and F in diamond, 28 chests Malwa OPIUM.
Various Marks—20 packages PIECE GOODS.
„ 51 „ SUNDRIES.
„ 7 „ COW HORNS.
„ 58 slabs TIN.
„ 7 pigs LEAD.

The Ownership of which is unknown; this is to request the Owners of any of the said GOODS to communicate with the Undersigned respecting them.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents for British str. *Amoy*.
585 Shanghai, 24th April, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *GLAUCUS* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 29th April, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 6th May, 1876, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
9d 578 Hongkong, 27th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Bark *Iphigenia*, Matzen, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees will have to sign an average Bond before Countersignature of the Bills of Lading by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
555 Hongkong, 25th April, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated

"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition, at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW	Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant*.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 2ND, 1876.

THE rumour to which the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* gives currency anent the increased cultivation of opium in China is in no way surprising. It is, in fact, only corroborative of what has more than once been broadly stated in these columns. The production of the drug is, as a matter of fact, encouraged by many of the officials, and there is no doubt that it is done by some of them with the desire of promoting competition with the imported article. Others simply wink at its cultivation for the sake of peace, knowing that any attempt to put a stop to it would cause trouble in those districts where it has become a staple product. Others again make it a source of private revenue by levying a small tax upon its production, which is willingly paid by the cultivator. But our contemporary's correspondent is not altogether correct in asserting that the native drug suits the Chinese taste quite as well as the foreign opium. Very few even of the poorer classes would touch the home product if they could get Indian opium at the same price. Most of the Chinese drug is rank and coarse, and in all respects immensely inferior to its Indian rival. There is reason to believe that with more careful cultivation a much better article could be produced in China, but at present, with one or two exceptions, the Chinese have failed to grow any that can compare with foreign opium. They are, too, extremely careless in its preparation, and it is probable that a long time will elapse before they can bring it to anything approaching perfection. Almost the only classes who consume the native drug are the coolies and boatmen, and it is rarely sold in a pure condition, being usually mixed with a certain amount of Indian opium. The well-to-do smokers, with perhaps a few isolated exceptions in remote districts, regard the native drug with unconcealed contempt, and never think of using it. It would, however, be idle to deny that the Chinese opium is not gaining ground, or that it may not one day prove a formidable competitor with the foreign drug, just as Indian tea is gradually developing into a powerful rival to that of China. But even with the exercise of the utmost care in cultivating it, and the required skill in the preparation of the poppy juice, it is very doubtful whether the Chinese will ever be able to produce it in such perfection as is done in Malwa and Bengal.

With reference to the rumour that if the Chinese succeed in driving out the foreign article by the native, the opium producing districts will then, as speedily as practicable, be again devoted to the growth of grain, the project is one that might have been attempted by the Emperor TAU-KWANG, perhaps, with some belief in its success. But it is unlikely that the present rulers of China entertain any such belief. They have had too much experience of the difficulties which attend the repression of the practice of opium-smoking to imagine that it can be stamped out in this manner. It must be remembered, too, that while the area under poppy cultivation was being increased it would be necessary for China to import vast supplies of grain. Of course this could be rectified *when* the foreign drug had been ousted. But is there any certainty even in the Chinese mind that the native product will ever be able to achieve such a victory? We doubt not. And if it did, it is very questionable whether the Chinese or any Government would have the power to cut off the supply of the drug. If the Chinese Government has really any serious desire to put down opium smoking it will take other means to accomplish that end. It can, if so disposed, lay a prohibitive tax upon the drug; it can forbid any more of the people to commence smoking it under severe penalties; or it can place such restrictions upon the indulgence in opium as to materially decrease its consumption. But, so far, it has exhibited no inclination to adopt any of these measures. The Viceroy of Nanking has certainly instituted a raid upon the opium dens of that city, with considerable success; but other officials will be slow to follow his example, chiefly perhaps, because so many of the Government *employés* are addicted to the vice. Its suppression can never be effected by isolated attempts, nor by Imperial edicts, which are disregarded as soon as promulgated when they in any sense affect the interests of officials. There is, indeed, nothing to hope and nothing to fear from the action of the Peking Authorities in this matter. However much inclined they may be, at any future time, to put an end to the practice they will be no more successful in legislating against it, in all probability, than the British Government would be in legislating against the drink traffic in the United Kingdom. All they can do by legislation is to confine it to moderate limits, and provide to some extent against the seductive attractions held out by the keepers of the opium saloons, by placing these establishments under proper regulations. They might, however, with great propriety forbid all their officials from indulging in it on pain of dismissal. If they were in earnest in desiring the extinction of the practice, this is about the first step they would take. But the honest truth is that they are indifferent in the matter; and the sooner those sentimentalists who waste pity upon them as unable on account of their treaty stipulations to institute measures for reducing the evils of the practice—open their eyes to the fact, the better it will be for all parties.

Yesterday, at the Marine Magistrate's Court, Thomas Atkins, the chief officer of the British barque *Otago*, charged Thomas Gillin, a seaman on board, with refusal of duty. The defendant was ordered to forfeit two days' pay.

There will be a meeting of the Justices at the Magistracy at 11 a.m. to-day to consider an application from Mr. Nils Lundt to take over from Mr. Peter Peterson the spirit licence of the house known as the "Royal Oak" Tavern.

We are informed that the next entertainment at the Hongkong Temperance Hall will take place on Monday evening 8th May, to commence at 8.30 p.m., when songs, readings, &c., will be given. The admission will be free, and all who are interested are invited to attend.

As will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, an entertainment, consisting of songs, readings, and recitations, will be given this evening in the Garrison Theatre, by the Amateurs of the 28th Regiment. The Regimental Nigger Troupe will also perform on the occasion.

A Chinese fireman on board the British steamship *Gwalior Castle* was charged with the larceny of $57 from another fireman. $40 of the amount was found in the stokehole, but there was no evidence to prove that the prisoner was the thief, though he was strongly suspected of taking it. He was therefore discharged.

It is stated that piracy on a considerable scale has been committed about twenty-four miles off Cape D'Aguilar on the 29th April last. It is alleged that a fishing junk left here on the 20th, and on the 27th was attacked and nine men killed. One man alone escaped by jumping overboard with a spar. He was picked up by another fishing boat, and landed fearfully wounded. The junk had a cargo of iron and bark. She was carried off by the pirates, and the only man who can throw any light on the subject is in a critical state, in the Hospital. The police are making inquiries.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 1st.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

DRUNKENNESS.

George Harris, a fireman on the British steamship *Cheops* was fined $1, and ordered to make amends 25 cents to the master of a coffee-shop for damage done in a drunken freak after enjoying the proprietor's viands.

Richard Williams, a seaman on board the *Kearsarge*, got drunk and had an excursion in a chair, and when called on to pay for the luxury, paid it with a blow on the coolies mouth, for which he was fined $1, and then ordered to pay 80 cents to the coolie; in default three days' pay.

SEAMEN'S DELIGHT.

Edward Walse, a Sergeant of Marines, in the *Kearsarge*, was charged with throwing stones into a house of ill-fame. He was fined $1.

BULLIES.

Cheong A Ngo, a rice pounder, with others not in custody, blocked up the door of a house of ill-fame, and, when asked to make way for one of its inmates to pass out, assaulted her. He was fined 50 cents.

LARCENY.

Lin Ayow, a farmer, was sent to one month's hard labour for stealing a pair of trowsers from a chandler's shop at Shau Ke Wan.

NIGHT THIEVES.

Cheung Akee, residing in a house in a lane in Taipingshan, at midnight found a man named Chan Asai in the house. He made the excuse he was a lodger up stairs, but this was disproved, and he then said he mistook the house for one of ill-fame. He was sent to one month's hard labour.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.

Ng Akang and another, boatmen, were found by P.C. 27 at 11 p.m. last night trying to carry off some logs on the beach at the Praya West. They were sent to three months' hard labour each.

PROHIBITED WHARVES.

Kwok Ayow, master of boat 3,709, took passengers from a wharf near the Harbour-Master's Office and were fined 25 cents, this being prohibited after 9 p.m.

ASSAULT.

Tang Afia and Un Acho, two coolies, were charged with assaulting a man on board a passage boat. It appears the complainant got the loan of an opium lamp from one, and the glass got broken. He offered recompence, but it was refused. They were fined $10 each.

KIDNAPPING.

Chan Ayow, Kong Aking, and Wong Ayow, the first a coolie, the others women, were charged by Yee Aluk, Government Contractor, with kidnapping a female relative from the house on the 30th March.

It appears that the second prisoner lives near the prosecutor, and hearing on the 3rd April she knew something about the girl, sent for her, and she acknowledged she knew, and promised to get the child back. After many promises, day after day, she failed to bring the child and made the excuse that some men who had taken the child to Canton had been arrested by the Canton Authorities. She was then given into custody, and to clear herself she caused the arrest of the other two prisoners. A great amount of evidence was taken before two magistrates, and for further investigation it was remanded until the 8th instant.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Law Fuk Loi, and old offender, was found by P.C. 153 in Yow-mah-tee, in his search after thieves who had committed a robbery there. He was recognised by the gaol Authorities as one often under their care and who had been deported on the 20th February, 1873, for five years.

The prisoner was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

ALLEGED CUSTOMS SPIES.

The remanded case, in which four Chinese were charged by Inspector Youngson, in charge of Shau Ki Wan Station, with being suspicious characters, came on again. The fourth prisoner was discharged on the last remand.

Ho Apat, the coxswain of the Inspector's boat, recalled, said, that when the arrest was made the woman of the junk said the prisoners wanted to extort, but she did not say what amount they wanted.

The woman, Wong Akwan, recalled, said the three prisoners arrested wanted to extort 20 taels, and it was for this reason she made the report.

The prisoners were told their case was a similar one to Lee Lum Kwai's case, and was one to be sent to the Supreme Court. They were duly cautioned, but the first preferred to give his defence at the Police Court. He said he was in a sampan with the second prisoner, and suddenly the second prisoner, pointing out the man discharged, said that he was one who pirated the junk he was formerly in. He did have a conversation with a Chinese constable at the station. He was arrested in the boat and not on the junk.

The second prisoner said he heard that the son of the complainant attacked his clansman's junk, and, passing the Fook-low junk, saw the fourth prisoner, whom he identified as one of the pirates. The son ran below, and he did not board the junk. He was arrested by the police. He did say at the station he was the master of the junk which was pirated. He was not, but he was a barber from Chung-chow. The reason he said he was the master was because he was charged with extortion. He did remark to the inspector that Fuk Yow, brother to the fourth prisoner, was one of the pirates, and that he alone out of thirty-two escaped being murdered. He did not say the father of Fuk Yow was one of the pirates.

The third prisoner said he was simply in the boat with the other prisoners; he knew nothing of the case. He was formerly cook in a pawn-shop. On the 22nd of April he got acquainted with the other prisoners.

The prisoners were then committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following final notice has been issued to the shareholders by the liquidators of the above Company:—

We beg to submit to you a full statement of the adjustment by us of the affairs of the Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited, under the liquidation agreed to by the shareholders at the Extraordinary Meeting held at the Company's Office on the 25th May, 1875.

As you will observe, a first dividend of $100 per share (equivalent to the amount of paid-up capital) was declared on the 1st January, 1876, and, after paying all expenses and commissions, there now remains in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the highly satisfactory balance of $237,727.63 for distribution. Upon this sum, we propose to declare a final dividend at the rate of $79.24 per share, handing to charity the small balance remaining of $7.63.

You are requested to deliver your scrip to the Head Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong, when the balance due on your shares will be handed to you in exchange.

ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON, } Liquidators.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

The agitation in California against the immigration of Chinese increases, and organised efforts are being made to stop the influx of Asiatics. The United States Supreme Court has delivered through Justice Miller a unanimous opinion reversing the opinion of the California Supreme Court in the so-called Chinese case. The question involved was whether the State has a right to pass a law regulating immigration. The opinion of the Court was in effect that the question of immigration was to be regulated by the United States, and not one State of the United States, and its effect will be to nullify the State law of California prohibiting Chinese immigration. So far, therefore, the Chinese cannot be interfered with, but the Californians are now endeavouring to secure the passage through Congress of a Bill on the subject. Twelve gentlemen were invited by Mayor Bryant to form a committee to "Call a mass meeting to adopt some plan to check the tide of Mongolian immigration." At their first meeting a sub-committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to authorize the city of San Francisco to appropriate an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of a delegation to Washington, and the following general resolution was passed:—"That the San Francisco delegation in the State Legislature be and are hereby earnestly requested to use their best efforts to procure the passage of an Act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of this city and county to defray the expenses of a delegation of our citizens to proceed to Washington for the purpose of representing the necessity of some action being taken by Congress to check the immigration of Chinese to the State and the United States, so that the attendant evils arising, and increase of their numbers in this State, may be averted." In the legislature the following has been introduced, and laid over under the rules—"Whereas, The evil of Chinese emigration, or, properly speaking, importation, is increasing to such magnitude in this State, and our citizens are seriously alarmed as to the future prosperity of our institutions and general welfare, and recognizing the necessity of prompt action by a determined expression of public opinion, the Mayor of San Francisco, sanctioned by the Board of Supervisors of said city, has seen fit to call a public meeting for the purpose of selecting a Committee of citizens to proceed to Washington for the purpose of striving to obtain such legislation for this evil as may be most conducive to check the stream of Asiatic slavery now flowing to our shores: therefore, be it resolved, by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That our Representatives in Congress be requested to co-operate with said Committee in their laudable endeavors to secure such legislation as may be deemed necessary for the general good and prosperity of the people of this State." A Bill has also been introduced appropriating $5000 for the expenses of the Committee of citizens of San Francisco who are to visit Washington, to urge an amendment of the Burlingame Treaty, so as to prohibit the immigration or importation of objectionable classes of Chinese. The general committee had arranged for a mass meeting to be held on April 5th, and from the reports of their proceedings published in the San Francisco papers it appears they had been engaged in the consideration of such weighty matters as the question of how many bands would be required, the parading of the town, etc. They have issued the following address:—"To the Public of the Pacific Coast. The Committee appointed by the Public Authorities of the City of San Francisco, to take into consideration the evil of Chinese immigration, and matters of relief pertinent thereto, believe that every substantial interest of the people of the Pacific Coast is jeopardized by that unrestricted immigration; that the time is approaching when, if the evil continues unchecked, they will find themselves driven from their vocations, and thrust from their firesides, by the increasing immigration flowing from China; that the evil has already grown to such proportion as to endanger the public peace, and to imperil the security of life; and by recent advices from China we are informed that the exodus from there is truly alarming—there being now on the way and soon to land upon our shores upward of four thousand—and that efforts are being made to charter every available vessel in the Chinese waters to bring here their cargoes of coolies; and that the evil, steadily growing to more and more alarming proportions, threatens not only the peace and prosperity of the Pacific Coast, but, ultimately, the best interests of the whole country. The Committee also appreciate that the only adequate relief for this vast and overshadowing evil is to be had through the interposition of the National Government, brought about by such earnest expression of public opinion from all parts of the Coast as will carry to Washington a conviction of the imperative necessity of the relief demanded. The Committee, therefore, in discharge of the duties committed to them, urgently recommend that the people in every town, village, and hamlet, throughout the Coast move in co-operation in their respective districts to give early expression of their feelings on this subject, by the passage of suitable resolutions, to be forwarded without delay to this Committee."

Commenting upon the subject the *Bulletin* says,—"The Chinese question is again beginning to excite alarm. No doubt these people are flocking here in numbers quite unprecedented. To sustain themselves they are pressing into all kinds of manufacturing enterprises. Though they have no capital, they appear to comprehend thoroughly the principle of co-operation. On their first arrival in this country they betook themselves to the Placer diggings in the interior. When these gave out they applied themselves to washing. They then enlarged their sphere by entering into domestic service. The first manufacturing on which they precipitated themselves was the cigar business. They pretty thoroughly monopolize that at this date. They are now seizing upon the manufacture of shoes. They make slop clothing; they are in the ladies' and children's under clothing business and other branches. They work cheap at the first, so as to gain a knowledge of the business, and then raise the prices. They are pressing our laboring people on all sides. The branch into which they once insinuate themselves, they are sure to dominate in the end. They achieve these triumphs because their wants are few, and they live in bunks instead of houses. But there is no way in which the questions which they are raising can be met except by a modification of the Burlingame treaty, and that is no slight labour. But if it is to be attempted the session of Congress preceding a Presidential election is the most promising. The Democratic House, if a show of unanimity and determination can be presented, will not be disposed to throw away the votes of the Pacific States, for we presume Nevada and Oregon will be with us in this matter. The Republican Senate will be likely to be swayed by precisely the same motives. But there is work to be done of an earnest kind before any results can be reached."

A CHINAMAN ON BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The following address was delivered on Sunday evening, the 5th March, at the anniversary of the California Bible Society, by Fung Affoo, a native of Canton, China. In early boyhood, he made two trips, as cabin boy, between China and New York, and afterwards took up his residence in Washington, D.C., where he received an English education and became a Christian, renouncing the faith of his fathers. The sentiments contained in the address will not meet with the approval of all; but the diction and style (says the *Daily Alta*) may cause many a foreigner, hailing from a civilized country, to think of opportunities he has allowed to slip by, and of which Fung Affoo has taken advantage:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—When I was kindly invited by the Secretary of this Society to make a short address here to-night I did not feel like consenting; but the name of this Society is so precious in my ear, it compelled me to find words to express its preciousness. I said the name of this Society is precious, because it is a Bible Society. It has taken the most glorious work in its hand to perform, for the sake of Him who died for the sins of the world, and for the benefit of all mankind. It manufactures Bibles and sends them out to all nations, printed in different languages, in order that the Word of God may be easily read and understood by all. This great book, the Bible, bears the truth of God, who created heaven and earth, and the testimony that He sent His beloved Son to the world to die for the remission of our sins, and that man shall be cleansed by His precious blood. Any family or nation that has not this book of truth for daily instruction is without comfort and without guide. It cannot be denied that those countries which have the Bible as their instructor are happier, more prosperous and better civilized. We do know the histories of those nations that years ago had no Bible, or denied the Bible, how miserably they were existing; their consciences were governed by superstitions, and they were inclined to fall and give way to eternal darkness, but were saved by the sword of the Spirit of God. When they did receive the Bible, and walked by God's command, how everything was brightened up by this great Light. God gives them strength to rise, and at the same time He wants to show this light to those who are still living in the dark. He has opened to these nations a fountain of living and healing waters, whose influence shall ever continue and increase. It gives joy to the Christian's heart and encouragement to all who help send forth this Book of Books, to see the heathen nations now demanding more and more the Bread of Life—the Bible. It signifies that they want to be taught the Word of God; they begin to see where the Light comes from. They open their eyes with wonder and think within themselves why they have lived so long in darkness while that great light has been shining on every side of them. They begin to realize that they must cling to the Bible, lest they sink deeper and deeper into the dark waters. God be thanked that they do realize this great danger. Now, I want to say a few words about my own country concerning the Word of God. China is now much different from what it was some fifteen years ago, in regard to receiving the Holy Bible. The Gospel of Christ has found its way throughout China. The seed sown long ago in that land is now springing up and bringing forth good fruit. I remember that when I was a little boy, and lived in Canton City, one day a Missionary gave me a Bible, and told me to take it home to my father to read it for me. So I did. I went home and told my father that a foreigner gave me a book, and wanted him to read it for me; but he said, "I don't want to read the Jesus book; we have our Confucius books." He took it away from me, put it aside and never read it; and he forbade ever to take any more books from the foreigners. But, dear friends, such a hard feeling of the people of China against the Holy Bible has begun to melt away, just as when the hot sun shines upon the snow. Now, in China, whenever a Chinaman sees a Bible, he wants to read it in order to find out what it tells about, because he hears every day some of his countrymen talking about that Jesus, whose Gospel trumpet is sounding like thunder and awakens everybody there, and so large a number of them have become the believers of that "foreigners' God," not only in one place, but in all parts of China. Aroused by such curiosity, he tries all he can to see into this matter, and when he has found out the truth of the "foreigners' God," he himself soon becomes one of his believers. Indeed, very many of my countrymen have become Christians in this way; and as soon as they are Christians, they make the Bible their special study, because they have never before studied so true a book as this, and because they want to tell their countrymen on what ground and why they become Christians, and in the hope that others may also be the followers of the Saviour of the world. They cannot refrain from telling others what a new and happy life they are leading. They feel and know that they have passed from darkness to light. "Old things are passed away, and all things are become new." Oh, this Holy Bible! How its light is beaming in that old and mysterious land of China. God means that over four hundred million souls shall come to Him for the living water. He will give them the Sword of the Spirit to conquer the Devil that comes between him and man. I do believe that God uses this Bible Society as his instrument to accomplish his great and wise purpose. He will reward every one who puts a hand to do this good work. Every Bible sent out from the Bible Society may do much good for the Master.

Now let me tell you how one of my countrymen became a Christian about two years ago, in this city. He used to work in a Chinese shoe-shop, among several Chinese Christians. He was well educated in his own language, and was well versed in Confucius. He disliked those Christian Chinese, and often told them how undutiful and disrespectful they were both to their ancestors and their gods. He tried all he could to prevent others from being the followers of Christ. Those Christian Chinese were much troubled, and they were beaten by him. He had the advantage over them because he was so well versed in Confucius. Finally they gave him the Bible, one in English, and one in Chinese, and asked him to read it and see whether it is better than Confucius or not. When he got the Bible to read for a few days he stopped talking against Christianity. When about two weeks had passed he confessed to the Christian brethren that he had found some truth in the doctrine of Jesus, and then he seemed to take a great interest in speaking on the subject of Christianity. About a month passed he told the Christian brethren that he would be an idolater no more, he felt God was telling him so. So he gave up idolatry at once and became a good Christian and joined the army to battle for Christ. A very short time after his conversion, there was a great argument between the Christian Chinese and the heathen Chinese in Oakland. The heathen side had many able speakers who had good knowledge in the doctrine of Confucius, and nearly every time in argument, they gained the victory over the Christian Chinese. Then he was invited over to Oakland—for he was just the man needed in that fight—when he went there and argued with them for two or three evenings, they, the heathens, knew that they were beaten by him and could not do any better, so all of them dispersed and never came there again to argue about Christianity and Confucius. We thanked God for having him at that time, and at all times. We believe that God sent him to us to settle that difficulty. Since that time many of those heathens came to hear the preaching of Christ, and afterward a number of them became Christians. Oh! Christian friends, here we see the good result from the Bible, and here we see the sign that the name of Jesus shall prevail over all nations of the earth, and "all people shall acknowledge Him as their Saviour and their God. The Lord will bless this Bible Society and its work. May He give a long life to the members of this Society, that they may do good to His people and when they get through laboring here, God will say to them "well done."

"CHINA AND THE CHINESE."

The Rev. S. L. Williams, LL.D., has been lecturing in Calvary Church, San Francisco, on "China and the Chinese." Mr. Williams was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Northam, who said that Mr. Williams' translations from Chinese writings and his Anglo-Chinese Dictionary were ample evidence of his fitness to handle the subject upon which he would discourse. Mr. Williams had gone to China forty-three years ago, when few foreigners were permitted to enter the country. Mr. Williams then commenced his lecture. He spoke for near an hour and a half, and at the conclusion of his discourse his listeners (says the *Daily Alta*) retired possessing more knowledge of the inner workings of the Chinese Empire than could be obtained after searching through many a well selected library. The *Alta* publishes the following synopsis of the lecture:—"Of all the countries," said the speaker, "of which we have any knowledge at the present day, that are of any rank, China may be regarded as the one that has been the best misrepresented of any of them. Those who go to China invariably draw a comparison between the country they leave and China, to the disparagement of the latter. A book was written in England by persons who were known never to have been in the country. Such proceedings are calculated to work in injury to China. The country itself is one of the most favoured on the face of the globe. For climate, soil, etc., it is unrivalled. That portion of it which is occupied by the Chinese proper is about 1,500,000 square miles, although China may be said to embrace as much as 5,000,000 square miles. Its language is different from that of any other country, as well as its institutions, and the Chinese stand before us as one of the most peculiar races on the face of the earth. Their records date back 600 years before the Deluge; but there is no record of this event in their books. They have now reached the 4513th year of their existence as a nation. The operations of fully twenty-five or twenty-six dynasties are given to us. Isolation may be ranked as the first peculiar feature of the race. For the greater part of 2000 years their inaccessibility has determined their isolation in a great measure. It is the only country, as far as I know, where a literary man takes the precedence of a military man in the gradation of officials. How their language reached its present form is a mystery. It is partly idiographic and part phonetic. The Japanese have taken their language from them. The books that have been written in it are numbered by the hundreds of thousands; but a small proportion now remain, for they were written on frail paper made from the bamboo, or bark of the mulberry, and probably not a book is now in existence which will reach back over 800 years. As educationalists the Chinese appear in a favourable light. Even the poor will send their children to school six months in a year. The literary men are the leading power in the country. Examinations are conducted in Canton every year, where 10,000 students gather. They each occupy different cells, are furnished with writing materials, and they write their own essays, mostly on the nine classics written by Confucius and Mencius. Play actors and barbers are excluded from holding any office or receiving literary honours. The Emperor has been called the Son of Heaven, but not because he is descended from Heaven, but because he is appointed by Heaven, to rule over men. The Chinese recognize three powers; Heaven, Earth, and Man. Man is the offspring of Heaven and Earth. The religion of the country was then ably explained by the lecturer. It was designated by the third peculiarity, ranking after isolation and education. The Chinese only worship gods when they are in trouble. Mothers and wives are honored more in China than they are in any other Asiatic country. In 1856 the English forced their way to Peking, and that act resulted in the present arrangement by which fifteen ports have been opened instead of five. A foreigner may now travel all over the Empire without molestation, and they have gained a perfect equality. This state of affairs has been gradually brought about by the Burlingame and other treaties. There is a college in Peking where foreign languages are taught, and also the use of astronomical and other scientific instruments. They have appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of being properly represented at our Centennial Exhibition. The great number of Chinese now in this country have come in this direction because it is the nearest point where they can secure remunerative labour. They come mostly from Canton and Hongkong. The Americans, as a nation, stand high in the estimation of the Chinese. If they find they can obtain work they will come here." The lecturer then suggested that a body of young men be instructed to read, write and speak the Chinese language, so that they might converse with Chinamen upon their arrival in America, and so enable each emigrant to know his rights and obligations in that country. This would do away with the system of secret courts, of which complaint is made.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICANS IN JAPAN.

There is a paper published in Sydney (New South Wales), called the *Town and Country Journal*, which gives a reason why Americans are better received by the Japanese than are the English. An Australian left San Francisco for Japan as a United States official, and being introduced as an American to the Government of the Mikado heard his officers freely discuss this subject. The *Press* of Philadelphia gives these as the words used:—"They were resolved to keep Japan for the Japanese; they had no jealousy of America, because America did not need any additional territory, and was not seeking it; but they reminded him of what England had done in India—first obtaining permission to take up a small portion of the country for mercantile purposes, and then, step by step, acquiring supreme authority over the whole." The following is the comment of the *Press*:—"This very clearly shows how keenly the action of England is scrutinised by the nations of Eastern Asia. It is well known that the United States are regarded as the foreign Power most fair and friendly to Japan. In the above incident we see the reason why. We do not desire to establish colonies, having ample territory of our own, and foreign nations know this and regard us accordingly." This, though erroneous, is the generally entertained conclusion, because what the nation did in acquiring the territory is still taken to be its rule of conduct; though in the very process the conditions have been changed so that what is said to hold good of the United States is now true in a still greater degree of this Empire.—*Anglo-American Times.*

A certain city in England sent a deputation to Charles II., who was very ill, soliciting some favour. The orator, without any mercy to the sick man, made a long, tedious discourse. "Have you anything more to say?" asked the monarch, impatiently.—"Nothing," replied the orator, "except that if you do not grant our request, I am instructed to recite my speech over again." Charles ordered that all his demands should be instantaneously complied with.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ANNAM.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* publishes the text of the commercial treaty concluded between France and the kingdom of Annam, which, it is expected, will facilitate trade not only between that kingdom and France, between Annam and other maritime nations. Thus, it has been stipulated that certain ports shall be opened not only to French traders, but to those of all other nations, and Customs rights, light dues, and anchorage dues, together with the charges for pilotage, are settled upon the same scale for the ships of all countries. The scale of duties is very moderate. For merchandise of all kinds imported or exported the charge will only be 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, except for salt, which is liable to a duty of 10 per cent., and for corn, which can only be exported by special permission, and upon which a tax of 10 per cent. will also be levied. There is one special reservation in favour of French traders, as goods imported from Saigon or exported thither will be charged but half of the above rates. France undertakes to place at the disposal of the Annam Government officials who will superintend the Customs department and assist in organizing a service for the protection of commerce along the coast. This last engagement has been undertaken with a view to suppressing the piracy which has hitherto been allowed free course, but which the Annam Government expresses its resolve to suppress as speedily as possible.

DESTRUCTION OF HISTORIC TREES.

Tree after tree departs. First the Charter Oak, so dear to Connecticut pride, passed into an eternity of exhaustless walking-sticks and work-boxes. Then the Stuyvesant pear tree, which during so many years had dragged out a miserable existence, fettered with flagstones and tortured by the jack-knives of relic hunters, abandoned the struggle, and lay down to die on the pitiless pavement of Third Avenue. And now the ancient elm, which waved welcoming branches to the first pilgrims who landed in Massachusetts Bay, has also yielded to the relentless blows of time. We have now no tree left which possesses any historic association of much interest, except the imaginary apple tree under which Lee surrendered his ragged veterans. The vast and venerable tree beneath the astonishing branches of which imaginative artists have depicted William Penn in the act of purchasing city lots from Indian real estate operators, paying them the highest market price in the rag and blanket currency of the period, probably never had any existence outside of the mind of the well-meaning but unscientific painter who first put it upon canvas. Equally unsubstantial is the sour apple tree which, during the early days of the rebellion, certain musical patriots determined to provide for the convenience of Jefferson Davis and his associates. The Boston elm was really the last of our historic trees, and it is a pity that it did not survive until next July, so that Boston might have held a private centennial celebration under its shadow.

A LADY'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

Miss Mary Isabella Straton has sent to *The Times* the following account of her ascent of Mont Blanc:—

"On Friday, the 28th of January, 1876, I left Chamouni with two guides and two porters. We arrived safely at the Grands Mulets. Favoured by fine weather on the 29th, we might have, apparently, ascended successfully; but we were late leaving the Grands Mulets, and an accident happened to one of the porters just before arriving at the grand plateau. This and the lateness of the hour, 2 p.m., when we reached the First Bosse, made me decide to return. The porter who was hurt went down to Chamouni on Sunday. I remained at the Grands Mulets until Monday, the 31st. I left at 3.40 a.m., accompanied by Jean E. Charlot and Silvain Couttet, guides, and Michael Balmat, porter. We arrived at the grand plateau 7.30. The weather was magnificent, clear, and calm; the thermometer (Fahrenheit) showed three degrees below zero. The Aiguille du Midi was golden with the rising sun, the snow plateau near it a most delicate rose colour, and the peaks of the valley of Chamouni were lighted up by the sun—a beautiful and striking contrast with the cold and severe aspect of the ever lonely, solemn, grand plateau. Above us the wind was now driving the snow in clouds off the Bosses du Dromedaire, but was not so threatening as to deter us from taking that route in preference to the Corridor. On arriving at the Rochers Foudroyés we met the north wind; it blew very hard, and increased much on the first Bosse. When we got on the top of it two of my fingers were frostbitten, and they had to be rubbed with snow and brandy for three-quarters of an hour before it was thought prudent to continue the ascent. When we turned to resume our upward course, the wind seemed to mock our efforts; it sent the snow curling in clouds all along the *arête*. By dint of very great perseverance we attained the summit of Mont Blanc at 3 p.m. The thermometer showed 10 degrees below zero. The view was magnificent beyond all anticipation. I had made the ascent three times during the summer, but not until the 31st of January had I seen it to perfection. The immense amount of snow on the Italian side added much to the grandeur of the scene. When we had given Chamouni an opportunity to observe that we had attained the summit, we went down a little on the Italian side, and remained for half an hour in comparative comfort, sheltered from the wind. We returned to the Grands Mulets at 7.30 p.m., by the same route we took for the ascent, and next day went down to Chamouni, where we were received by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm."

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

In *The Times* was announced recently the death of M. Thomé de Gamond, the distinguished French engineer, whose life for more than 40 years has been devoted to the endeavour to construct a tunnel beneath the Straits of Dover. M. de Gamond died on the 1st March at his house in Paris—27, Rue de Tivoli. He was born in October, 1807, and was consequently in his 69th year at the time of his decease. The descendant of an old family, he had been qualified for the profession of his choice by a thorough liberal as well as scientific education, and was possessed of extensive and varied information and attainments. He commenced the study of his great project, the Submarine Tunnel, so far back as in 1833; as in the course of his investigations made no less than 1,500 experimental borings in France and England, to determine the inclination of the strata, besides diving three times to the bottom of the Channel, in order to bring up specimens of its bed. On the last of these occasions he was attacked by conger eels or dog fish, and was severely wounded. He exhibited his plans at the London Exhibition of 1862, and the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and he published very complete works upon the subject in 1857 and in 1869. The latter volume was translated into English, and was made the subject of an extended review in *The Times* of the 18th of January, 1872, in which the chief elements of the tunnel question were discussed. M. de Gamond was an active contributor to engineering literature, and his works on the Nicaragua Canal, the enlargement of the City of Lisbon, the reconstruction of the Port of Narbonne, and others, show a breadth of view not often displayed in works written with a professional object, and manifestly due to the quality and extent of his general culture. One of his last works, "*Mémoir sur le Régime des Eaux Courantes*," in which he advocated the gradual canalization of the French rivers, with a view to lessening the cost of transporting heavy goods, to facilitating irrigation, and to avoiding the recurrence of the disastrous floods from which large tracts of country have recently suffered so grievously, might be studied with much advantage by English engineers. M. de Gamond lived long enough to see the project of the Submarine Tunnel, so long laughed at as a dream, adopted by eminent engineers in both countries, and supported by great financial authorities, and to be sure that an attempt, at least, would be made to carry it into effect; but he did not live long enough to reap the fruit of his preserving labours. He had passed through all the privation and anxieties of the siege of Paris, and through all the horrors of the brief dominion of the Commune. These events, together with harassing private anxieties, did much to subdue his originally gay and sanguine nature, and physical decay soon followed. His end was calm and peaceful, without pain or loss of mental faculties; and his remains were followed to the grave, from the Church of the Trinité, not only by numerous private friends, but also by many members of his own profession, in which as well as by all who knew the simplicity and uprightness of his character, he was much beloved and respected.

A SCURVY-STRICKEN CREW.

The barque *Wm. Wilson*, of Whitehaven, from the West Coast of South America, for Liverpool, 131 days passage, was driven into the Penarth Roads on the 6th March, with eight of her crew down with scurvy and starvation. Her sails were blown away, she was out of provisions, and the master and three seamen were the only persons on board able to navigate her, and they were nearly prostrate from overwork and the heavy storms they had encountered on the voyage. Six of the eight sufferers are in a frightful condition, for, according to their statement, they had not had proper food for weeks. A perfect hurricane blew off Cardiff on Sunday morning; the oldest pilots do not remember more mountainous seas. Twenty-one steamers have sought shelter in the Lundy Roadstead, while at least 500 sailing vessels remain weather bound in Penarth Roads. It is almost miraculous, considering the weather and the number of vessels congregated, that no disasters have occurred through the dragging of anchors.

THE COMMON HOUSE-FLY.

We take the following from the *Catholic Times*:—The familiar house-fly (*musca domestica*) is apt to be considered an unmitigated pest. It is, therefore, time to call attention to some recent investigations of a scientist which go to bear out the pious axiom that everything has its use. This observer, noticing the movement of flies after alighting, rubbing their hind feet together, their hind feet and wings, and their fore-feet, was led to explore into the cause, and he found that the fly's wings and legs, during its gyrations in the air, became coated with extremely minute animalculæ, which he subsequently devours. These microscopic creatures are poisonous, and abound in impure air, so that flies perform a useful work in removing the seeds of disease. Leanness in a fly is *prima facie* evidence of pure air in the house, while corpulency indicates foulness and bad ventilation. If these observations are well-founded, the housekeeper, instead of killing off the flies with poisonous preparations should make her premises as sweet and clean as possible, and then, having protected food with wire or other covers, leave the busy flies to act as airy scavengers.

MARINE INSURANCE.

It is too much the fashion now-a-days to separate the shipowning from the underwriting interests, whereas in the case of every ship insured they are both parties to the venture, both accessories before the fact, and therefore are a common interest; and when an obviously dangerous ship is sent to sea, and is sent to sea because her loss is covered by insurance, for which the underwriter has received an unusually high premium, he, as well as the owner, ought to be put into court. Of course where there is concealment or other fraud on the part of the shipowner the case ought to be re-opened, and it can be re-opened now, as sundry recent instances have sufficiently proved; but where there is no concealment or fraud between shipowner and underwriter, and the latter for undue consideration in the way of premium enables a shipowner to send a ship to sea at great risk to the crew, then it is difficult to see why he is not as guilty, and why he ought not to be subject to the same criminal law as the shipowner. At any rate, the underwriter ought in cases that are otherwise liable to dispute, either to have the ship surveyed before he underwrites her, or having foregone that privilege, he ought to be prevented from reopening the case, if the risk is very great and the premium high, then the Board of Trade ought to step in as public prosecutor of both parties to the venture.—*Nautical Magazine.*

BORROWING FROM THE BANK.

One of the points it was attempted to make against the Government in the matter of the Suez Canal shares was that it should have borrowed the requisite sum of money from the Bank of England and not from a private firm. The objection was very summarily disposed of by Mr. Disraeli, as soon as it was brought forward in the House, by the simple statement that the Bank would have refused to advance any such loan. If any one, after the explanation given by the Prime Minister, still cherished the fond belief that a mistake had been committed, and that after all a means might have been found of getting the money from the Bank, his illusion must have been entirely dispelled by what occurred and the Bank meeting yesterday. One of the speakers ventured to attack with some bitterness the conduct of the Government in this very matter of the loan, and complained that, in his opinion, it implied a slight upon the Bank. It seemed to him "a strange thing, that when the Government wanted four millions of money it did not go to its bankers, instead of employing an outside jobber and paying a commission." It would have been a thing much more strange if the bankers in question had been applied to with any such purpose, and still more strange if they had acceded to any such proposal. Had they done so they would not only have been exceeding their powers, but would also have incurred most heavy penalties prescribed by the "Loans Act" of William and Mary. The governor would thereby have become liable for three times the amount advanced, and the informer giving notice of the fact that the loan had been contracted would have earned the handsome reward of one-third of the same amount. It would be a little too hard to expect the unfortunate Governor of the Bank to incur a penalty of twelve millions in order to deprive Messrs. Rothschild of their commission, and to rob the Opposition of an excuse for grumbling, of which they have certainly made the most. It is perhaps not too much to hope, not that so emphatic a refutation of this ridiculous charge has been made in the only two places where it could properly be expected, that we have heard the last of it, and that the Opposition will at last abandon the hope of making further capital out of it.—*Globe.*

SPANISH GUARDACOSTAS.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 9th March, says:—"Following close upon the outrage committed upon the British schooner *Amalia* by a Spanish guardacosta, we have to record another piratical attack and illegal seizure by the same force. The particulars, as furnished to us, are as follows:—The British falucho *San Francisco II.*, Jules Alvarez, master, a vessel for many years past engaged in the regular trade between Gibraltar and Tetuan, left this port on Tuesday afternoon between four and five o'clock with a valuable cargo, consisting in great part of British manufactures. At about seven o'cock, when between half a mile and a mile from Europa Lighthouse, steering south, a small boat came out from behind the rock and ran alongside the falucho. Her crew, consisting of seven armed men, immediately jumped on board and threatened to shoot the master and crew of the *San Francisco II.* if they offered the slightest resistance or gave any alarm by shouting out, their close proximity to the rock, no doubt, rendering them apprehensive that they might be interfered with in their nefarious proceeding if an alarm were given. Having taken possession of the vessel, the *escampavias* towed her into Algeciras, where, we are informed, the cargo is being discharged, and an inventory made of it by the Spanish Customs authorities. She had on board several passengers for Tetuan, clearly proving the *bonâ fide* of the voyage. She was in British waters, and the course she was steering was the direct opposite of that which would have taken her towards the Spanish coast. Every pretext for overhauling this vessel was, therefore, wanting. We see it stated in the *Gibraltar Guardian* of yesterday that these *escampavias* of the Resguardo Martimo form no part of the Spanish Navy, and that many of them are private boats hired for the service. This, perhaps, accounts for their excesses, and for the instances we hear of private plunder perpetrated under cover of a public service. But, if these *escampavias* are not subject to the discipline of the Spanish Navy, nor controlled by its officers, there is the greater need that their violation of British waters and piratical attacks on British vessels should be vigorously and unceremoniously repressed. There can be little doubt, we should hope, that unless the Spanish Government take effectual measures to put a stop to these aggressive acts, which seem to be increasing in frequency, the British Government will itself devise means for their suppression and for the due protection of British trade and British shipping."

A telegram from Berlin states that the real name of Thomas, the Bremerhaven assassin, appears to be Alexander Keith. His father was a brewer in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the assassin was born. Before attempting the destruction of the *Mosel*, Keith shipped an infernal machine on board the German Lloyd steamer *Rhine*, insuring the chest for £9,000. The machine actually made the voyage to New York, but did not explode, the clockwork being damaged in packing.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Camilla Urso has a violin over two hundred years old, and valued at $2,800.

M. Ambroise Thomas has just concluded his grand opera of "Françoise de Rimini."

An actress in New Orleans, Miss Minnie Pell by name, has just distinguished herself by shooting one Nicholas Beulas in the left arm.

The departure of M. Offenbach to fulfil his engagement in Philadelphia will take place in a month. He is to be accompanied by M. Marius Boulard, formerly conductor of orchestra of the Variétés.

MM. Erckmann and Chatrian have just read to the committee of the Théatre Français, a comedy in three acts, which was unanimously accepted. The piece, entitled "L'Ami Fritz," is founded on the novel of that name.

A new Centennial drama called "Paul Revere," is about to be produced at the Boston Museum. It is by Dr. J. S. Jones, author of "Silver Spoons," and is said to be full of patriotic fire. It will probably be produced in Philadelphia some time during the Exposition.

The Earl of Kintore, Sir James Matheson of Stornoway, Sir Titus Salt, Sir Peter Coates & Co., Messrs. Brown & Polson, Mr. A. Moncur, Mr. H. B. Muir, Mr. J. P. Spencer, and others have given scholarships for the Midsummer Term of the newly-incorporated Tonic Sol-fa College.

The late Miss Charlotte Cushman's will has not yet been published, but it is believed the estate will be as large as has been estimated—over $500,000. The executors are Mr. Edward C. Cushman, her nephew and adopted son, and Mr. Crowe, a merchant of St. Louis and his business partner.

"The Wonder" has been revived at Wallack's, New York, with great success. The burrowers have dug Mrs. Centliver's reputation out of its peaceful slumber of one hundred and sixty years, and accuse her of having plagiarized her comedy from Calderon, an old Spanish author. The question now is "from whom did Calderon plagiarize?"

We take the following items from *Concordia*:—Mr. Edward Lloyd has been engaged to sing at the Bristol Festival next autumn. We hear that he will share the tenor solos with Mr. Vernon Rigby.—It is reported that Mr. Pyatt, of Nottingham, has engaged Mr. Sims Reeves for a series of twelve provincial concerts, guaranteeing to pay him no less a sum than £1,560.

The arrival in London of the celebrated pianiste and composer, Anton Rubinstein, is likely to be chief musical event of this season. He will make his *re-entrée* at the concert of the Philharmonic Society, May 1, and will also play at the Musical Union, besides giving four recitals at St. James's Hall. He is an artist of high rank, and will be warmly welcomed both by musicians and cultivated amateurs.

Lord Leigh presided at a meeting in Leamington on the 9th March, in furtherance of a National Memorial Theatre, Library, and Picture Gallery, to be erected at Stratford-on-Avon in honour of Shakespeare. His lordship warmly eulogises the project. The estimated cost is £10,000, of which £4,000 has been already subscribed. An association has been formed under the Limited Liability Act to carry out the scheme.

An American drama, founded upon the events of the recent Civil War, has been written by a young Frenchman, Mr. Albert Delpit. It is called "Les Chevaliers de la Patrie," and has been enthusiastically received at the Theatre Historique. The characters of Abraham Lincoln and Stonewall Jackson are said to be ably drawn and strongly contrasted, and the negro element introduced is stated to be used very effectively.

The death occurred in Paris, recently, of Mr. Alfred Holmes, composer of the symphony-cantata "Jeanne d'Arc," performed last season at the Crystal Palace, of the opera "Inez de Castro," accepted by Mr. Mapleson for the National Opera House, and of other works. Mr. Holmes had lived abroad for many years. His "Jeanne d'Arc" is to be performed in May, at Orleans, on the occasion of the fêtes in honour of "the Maid."

An interesting feature of Mr. Booth's Southern engagement occurred in Savannah. At the close of the performance the ladies formed in line, extending from the theatre to his hotel, a distance of about four blocks, through Mr. Booth was obliged to pass, receiving as he did so the smiles of the hundreds of ladies who lined the sidewalk. He was called upon here by General Johnson and other leading citizens, and received every attention from the people of Savannah.

We are threatened with a second edition of the Bettini-Gye action. All the world knows that Nilsson's husband has been very ill, and that in order to nurse him she had to give up a professional tour through France. M. Ulmann, who had arranged the tour, now claims £2,000 to recoup the losses which he has sustained through this disappointment. The prima donna says she could not help herself, and is therefore not liable. As M. Rouzeaud is now pretty nearly convalescent, his wife might surely arrange a new tour.

Signor Rossi's appearance is thus described by a writer in *Lippincott's Magazine*:—"In person, Signor Rossi is less strikingly handsome than is his rival, Salvini, but he possesses a singularly attractive and pleasing countenance. He is a Piedmontese, blue-eyed and fair-complexioned, with chestnut hair, the abundant locks of which are just touched with gray. He is tall and finely proportioned, with the chest of a Hercules and the hands and feet of a Duchess. Off the stage he is peculiarly pleasing in manner, and is said to a noble-hearted and generous gentleman, as well as an amiable and genial companion, singularly free from conceit, and delighting in his art."

The gifted tragedienne Miss Wallis concluded a week's engagement at Her Majesty's Opera House, Aberdeen, recently, when an unrehearsed scene caused a great commotion in a crowded house. No sooner had the curtain fallen at the close of the first act of "Ingomar" than a most intelligent-looking young man stood up on the stall seat immediately behind the orchestra, and and facing the audience, Bible in hand, announced that he was there that night, by God's grace, to protest against the proceedings. His words were, at all events, understood to be to that effect; but the sentence was scarcely finished before he was hooted and hissed from all parts of the theatre, while orange-peel, lozenges, and other available missiles of little weight were sent flying at his head. Those near him attempted to persuade the young man to resume his seat, but their efforts were unavailing, and some of the members of the orchestra and other employés in the theatre got hold of him and insisted upon his leaving, which he then did with very little delay, and without any violence being used. On his way out he offered to pay a considerable sum if he were allowed the use of the stage for ten minutes, but of course no bargain was made. The house soon became quiet after he left, and the performances were in no way interrupted.

Those Europeans who have attended a Turkish musical performance would not for the most part be greatly disappointed if they never were offered the opportunity of assisting at a second. But there are other indefatigable amateurs who have spied out amidst the grotesque sounds of Oriental singers and players a sort of musical system, and even a certain beauty and merit. They have attempted, but with most indifferent success, to imitate the tunes and airs heard at the native concerts, and their failure has been due chiefly to the impossibility of expressing by the ordinary method of notation the simplest of these so called melodies. Of written music, there is in the dominions of the Sultan a total absence. Every song, or march, or piece of dance music is learnt by the ear, either in first instance by the composer himself, or else by those who intend to perform the piece after him. There are no names even for the musical notes; and thus it is only by sheer effort of memory that the most fashionable tunes are retained and saved from oblivion. The result is that only a most limited number of musicians are able to perform more than three or four respectable pieces. The productions of European composers are, of course, utterly unknown, and for a similar reason that which serves the purpose of music in Turkey has been incapable of translation in a form intelligible to Western ears. It appears, however, from a late number of the *Stamboul*, that a foreign musician, Mdlle. de Shipno, has at last accomplished the task of representing in a written form by the usual notation a great number of the most popular Turkish airs. She has added to them an accompaniment which somewhat softens down their barbaric harshness, and has published the series in a complete form as a musical album. The melodies can now be obtained either separately or, in the single volume, and every one who has the curiosity and patience to study Turkish music can do so almost as well in London or Paris as at Damascus or Stamboul.

A DANGEROUS SURGICAL OPERATION.

A desperate and almost unknown operation was performed recently on a man named Miller, at the Creswick Hospital, Victoria, viz., one on the main artery, close to the heart itself. It appears, says the *Advertiser*, that the patient was admitted recently suffering from what is termed "aneurism of the arch of the aorta," and as the passage of the blood was so much interfered with as to cause the man to become delirious, and to threaten death from suffocation in a few hours, it was decided to attempt something for his relief. A quantity of fine iron wire and catgut was inserted through an opening made into the artery, with the object of causing the blood to clot. Notwithstanding the large amount of blood lost during the operation, it has so far proved of benefit, as the patient has become sensible, and up to this time is going on favourably.

HOP-GROWING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

In reply to our question.—"Why cannot hops be grown in the Himalayas?" A correspondent writes:—"The hop plant was introduced and grown in Simla many years ago by the original proprietors of the Simla Brewery (Meakin's) and at Kussowlie, in 1871-72 the plant was growing vigorously on the "Vatican" estate. At Simla, the plants flowered, and the ripe catkins answer for brewing. In Chini the hop would grow to perfection, soil and climate being adapted to the plant. In and about Simla want of land and European superintendence constitute the chief obstacles to hop cultivation; the difficulty of procuring hop poles, and preserving them from thieves, is another objection, still if all these could be met and overcome, hop culture would pay, for the quantity of hops required for each quarter (lbs. 280), of malt, seldom exceeds four pounds."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PREDICTED RISE IN SILVER BULLION.

A Washington correspondent of the *Alta* writes:—There is a prospect of a rise in the market value of silver bullion soon. Since the opening of the present Congress the extremes of variation in the quotation of silver bullion have been about eight per cent—that is: Silver was high at the opening of Congress, owing to the shutting down of work on the Comstock, which affected the market. Since then it fell eight per cent., touching as low as 114 cents per standard ounce. It is now about 116, but varies every few days. The tendency will probably be upward. Advices from Europe, under date of February 9th, 1876, give the following date concerning the recent Silver Convention of the five Powers—France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece. The silver coinage of those countries is regulated by mutual agreement in order to preserve the even circulation of their silver coins. Greece has 12,000,000 francs to coin yet, but no money to buy the silver with. The French Mint is filling at the rate of 75,000 francs per day. It had at the date of these advices only 30,000,000 francs coined, consequently the demand would still be large for silver. Italy needs nearly its full amount of 36,000,000 francs, and so does Belgium and Switzerland. Neither of them are buying at present, but they will soon by necessity. This indicates a demand for the purchase of about fifteen million dollars in silver bullion this year for these countries for Mint purposes alone.

PROPOSED NEW PACKET COMPANY TO NEW YORK.

A project is in contemplation for the formation of a company to run passenger steamboats between Galway and New York. The matter was brought before a meeting in the Bilton Hotel, Dublin, on the 3d of March. The idea is to fix the capital at £500,000, in 5,000 shares of £100 each, and to have the head office in Dublin. It is proposed to commence work this month, and to run a ship once a month each way, with a view to a future service once a week. It is also in contemplation, should the project prove successful, to extend the field of operations and run ships between Galway and Canada, the West Indies, Brazil, and the West Coast of North and South America. The object in commencing so early as May is to have the line available to passengers at the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition, which is certain to attract a large number both of exhibitors and sightseers from the Continent and the United Kingdom. It is proposed that the Transatlantic line should be worked in connection with the Midland Railway of Ireland and the new London and North-Western service, such arrangements being made as will enable passengers between London and Galway, and *vice versa*, to step from train to boat and from boat to train without any break. The company is to start with four vessels and three crews, one vessel in the run to be kept in reserve.

AN EXTRAORDINARY POISONING CASE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* gives the following particulars of an extraordinary poisoning case, now being tried at the Assizes of the Dordogne. The facts afford a curious picture of French rural manners:—M. Garrigues, a well-to-do farmer, living at St. Julien Lampor, had an only child, a son, and like many persons in the same position, he desired to make the young man a gentleman. So he sent him to Paris to make a doctor of him. But, as often happens, even in the best regulated families, the young man on arriving in the French capital preferred pleasure to medicine, and devoted himself more to the study of the interesting subjects outside the hospital than the patients within. However, he passed his examination, and was duly legalised as one of the disciples of Æsculapius. But on returning home he found that his father had not only ruined himself in paying his debts and for his education in Paris during seven years, but that the family situation was aggravated by a difference between his father and mother, which led to the latter leaving the conjugal domicile for six months. Madame Garrigues, however, eventually returned to her husband, and matters went on pretty smoothly until M. Garrigues *pere*, being taken unwell after eating some soup, began to suspect he was being poisoned. A quarrel arose, M. Garrigues *pere* struck his wife, and was sent to prison for a few weeks. On regaining his liberty, he found that during his absence a domestic named Issier had supplanted him at home, and that they were determined to get rid of him some how. Being entirely ruined, he brought an action for alimentary pension against his son, who was condemned to support his father. On leaving Court the young doctor was heard to say, "I won't pay that pension long!" However, peace was once more restored in the family, but as will be seen it was only a cover for the diabolical design of the son and mother. A few weeks later M. Garrigues *pere* came home rather late; he had not dined, but his son and wife had kindly taken the precaution to leave him some of the *civet de lievre* they had eaten. He partook of it, and in a short time was seized with cramp and vomit. He took to his bed, and died in a few days. His death was the occasion of general rejoicing at home. The domestic Issier, the lover of Madame Garrigues, ordered the coffin, and volunteered to place the body in it, which he did, but the coffin being rather too small, he had to trample on it to get it in. A jovial banquet was then given by Madame Garrigues, and towards midnight the coffin was found to be in flames, the curtains round it having been set on fire. Notwithstanding these suspicious facts, the burial took place in due course, and had the guilty parties not expressed their joy so ostentatiously the crime might still be unknown. But murder will out. The police were aroused, and a *post mortem* examination of the body showed that the deceased had been poisoned with arsenic. Dr. Garrigues, his mother, and the domestic Issier were at once arrested. As usual in such cases, they all confessed their innocence and throw the onus of the crime on the shoulders of their accomplices. Madame Garrigues, however, admits giving her husband something in his soup provided by her son, but she protests she thought it would do him good, and that her son, being a doctor, knew what he was about. On the other hand, Dr. Garrigues *fils* pretends that he acted under the influence of his mother. As for the servant Issier, whose relations with Madame Garrigues were no secret to her son, he denies having the slightest part in the death of M. Garrigues *pere*. The son is 32 years old; he appears in Court dressed in unimpeachable black, with violet gloves, and appears calm and confident. His mother is a little woman, of 52 years, and wears her mourning and widow's weeds with apparent sincerity. Issier, her lover, is described as a vulgar clodhopper, with blonde whiskers and moustache. The trial has created a great sensation, not only in the department of the Dordogne, but also throughout France; and theatre-goers are wondering whether M. Alexandre Dumas, who appears to be in want of something new in the shape of social vice, will seize hold of the opportunity afforded by the exploits of this model mother and her son.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
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Do.	Channel Queen	N. Lenfestey		Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES	Volga (str.)	Nomdedeu	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Charter Oak	Smith	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Namoa (str.)	G. T. Westoby		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
AMOY	Consolation	Barclay	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	To-day, at 6 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

MONDAY, 1st May.

Of New Patna sales made to-day at $610, and of Old at $607½; select chests of the latter placed at $612½. The rate for Old Benares has been $580, and for select chests of it $585. For Malwa there has been no enquiry.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per American ship *Nightingale*, for San Francisco:—

6,800 bags Rice, each 50lbs.; 115 bags Sugar, each 1 picul; 97 bales Paper, 865 boxes Oil, 27 boxes Tobacco, 180 boxes Soy, 50 boxes Samshoo, 20 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 155 block Granite, 1,509 pkgs. Sundries.

Per American ship *Mary Whitridge*, for San Francisco:—

7,900 bags Rice, each 50lbs.; 92 bags Sugar, each 1 picul; 13 pkgs. Pepper, each 1 picul, 87 bags Beans, each 50 lbs.; 15 boxes Fungus, 50 boxes Cassia, 490 boxes Soy, 225 boxes Oil, 90 boxes Paper, 31 boxes Chinaware, 150 pkgs. Samshoo, 15 pkgs. Tobacco, 200 Quicksilver flasks, 10 rolls Matting, 15 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 3,596 pkgs. Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 3/9⅛
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9¼
- Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10½
- Credits, at 6 months' sight... 3/10¾
- Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10¾

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 221½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 221½
ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, sight 71½
- Private, 30 days' sight 72

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—Par.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,675 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 34 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$212 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$515 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$153 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$70 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—9 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 70 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£106.

SALES ON MAY 1ST, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $6.30, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.
Black Pepper—50 bags, at $8.40, by Yae Shun Tai to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—50 bags, at $8.70, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.
Yellow Peas—1,000 piculs, at $1.95, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.
Fungus—30 bags, at $30.60, by Fook Wo to travelling trader.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

HAVE just opened their first delivery of NEW GOODS, as under, for the COMING SEASON, of which they solicit an Inspection:—

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in
- Lace Stripe Japanese SILKS.
- Plain, Figured, and Satin Stripe POPLINS.
- Stripe and Plaid MOHAIRS.
- Colored Foulard SILKS.
- Fancy Colored GRENADINES and GAUZES, in Silk Checks and Stripes,

The best make of Black GRENADINES guaranteed to wear.

NEW GOODS, most suitable for WASHING COSTUMES and MORNING WRAPPERS, comprising:—
- White BRILLIANTES.
- White and Colored BATISTE.
- Kanda and Yosemite Stripe CAMBRICS.
- Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.
- French PERCALES, in all the Newest Patterns, Fast Colors.

GALATEA CLOTH for Boys' Suits, in Stripes and Checks.

The LATEST DESIGNS in—
- Ladies' and Children's COLORED LINEN, CAMBRIC, and BATISTE Ready-made EMBROIDERED COSTUMES, very desirable for wear in this climate.

Embroidered LINEN MORNING WRAPPER.
PRINTED CAMBRIC, WHITE BRILLIANT and MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.
French TOILET JACKETS.
Richly Embroidered CAMBRIC SKIRTS.
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS of the Newest Styles, from Paris.
Boys' and Girls' STRAW HATS.
Children's White Pique WASHING HATS.
White Pique PELISSES.
Boys' HOLLAND SUITS and PINAFORES.
Infants' SILK HATS and BONNETS.
CASHMERE HOODS and CLOAKS.
French FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Embroidered LINEN SETS.
NEW RIBBONS.
LACE EDGE COVENTRY FRILLING.
Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

A Fresh Supply of the "Little Wanzer" SEWING MACHINES,

Agents for Hongkong,

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET.

LAMPS, BRACKETS, and CHANDELIERS for Sale, made to order, or rebronzed.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers and Gasfitters, Hongkong.

tf 551 Hongkong, 24th April, 1876.

FOR SALE.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.
1 Lot 14ft. 6in. by 13ft. 6in., with Border.
1 Lot 17ft. 0in. by 9ft. 0in., with Border.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co., Plumbers, &c.

tf 381 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY $4 per Dozen.

SPIRITS OF WINE, for Lamps, $3 per Dozen.

Apply to the HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.

1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts .... $15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints .... $16 „ „ (2 „).
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY, $12 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.

975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
- 'Merchant Navy
- Navy Boiled
- Long Flax
- Crown

} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR AMOY DIRECT.

THE Steamship "CONSOLATION," Captain Barclay, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 2nd instant, at 6 P.M.

For Passage or Freight, apply to BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

594 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "NAMOA," Captain G. T. Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 3rd May, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

584 Hongkong, 29th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "VOLGA," Captain Nomdedeu, will, if sufficient inducement be given, take Cargo hence to MARSEILLES at REDUCED RATES.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

547 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON" will be despatched on or about the 5th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

554 Hongkong, 25th April, 1876.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, AND SYDNEY,

(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain J. H. Peake, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

11d 573 Hongkong, 28th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "TIBRE," Captain De Girard, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

574 Hongkong, 28th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "AVA," Captain Fleuriais, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

575 Hongkong, 28th April, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO and NAGASAKI.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MALACCA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Lombardy* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 28th April, 1876. [576

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "LOMBARDY," will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 28th April, 1876. [577

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "CHARTER OAK," Smith, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

394 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Bark "JONATHAN CHASE," Curtis, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

395 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship "MARGARITE," James Owen, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

396 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM," Frank Bristow, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

303 Hongkong, 4th March, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship "CHANNEL QUEEN," N. Lenfestey, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

tf 461 Hongkong, 7th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Vessel, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the following Ports:—

FOR HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND SAN FRANCISCO,

The American Barque "ALDEN BESSE," Captain Allen Noyes.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

380 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GWALIOR," Captain J. C. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 6th May, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 5th May.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness of such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th May, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "MEIKONG," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 12th May, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING*, will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, *vid* OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, *vid* the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Has returned, and is ready to receive Patients.

227. Hongkong, 12th March, 1876.

A. MILLAR AND CO., HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,

COPPERSMITHS, and BRASSFOUNDERS,

1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE.

tf 152] [Feb. 3

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA, F. PEIL,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

永 興 記 煤

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Hankow.—Per *Hankow*, to-day, the 2nd inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Consolation*, to-day, the 2nd inst., at 5 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-day, the 2nd inst., at 5 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Pensdo*, to-morrow, the 3rd inst., at 1.30 P.M.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Thales*, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Cooktown, Brisbane, and Sydney.—Per *Singapore*, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 11.30 A.M. Mails will also be made-up for all parts of Eastern Australia, Tasmania, and Melbourne.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *GWALIOR*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 6th May.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 5th May,
- 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
- 6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 6th May,
- 7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
- 10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
- 10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until
- 11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
- 11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *vid Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
- 11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 24th April, 1876.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *vid* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 12th May,
- 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 13th May,
- 7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
- 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
- 11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
- 11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
- 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 29th April, 1876.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES' PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be CLOSED as follows:—
- 2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
- 2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
- 2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until
- 2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

	PER HALF OUNCE. Hongkong Stamps. Cents.	U.S. Stamps. Cents.
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence	8	3
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Fiji, *Greenland*, *Jamaica*, New Granada, Nicaragua, *Panama*, West Indies	8	5
Hawaii, *New Foundland*	8	6
Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela	8	10
Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island	8	13
Brazil	8	15
Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru	8	17
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay	8	23
Newspapers (not over 4 oz.)	2	4
Books, &c., per 4 oz.	6	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

The following rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) are chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom *vid* the United States:—
- For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight .... 2 cents
- For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces .... 4 „
- For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces .... 8 „

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

His Excellency Governor Sir ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B., is pleased to direct that the following revised Rates of Postage (including those notified on the 15th instant,) be published for general information.

LETTERS.	CENTS.
France and Algeria *vid* Brindisi	12 per ½ oz.
Brazil, Registration Fee	16.
BY FRENCH PACKET.	
Continent of Europe (France excepted)	18 per ½ oz.
Ports of China and Japan (to or from)	8 per ½ oz.
Aden, Ceylon, India, Pondicherry, Saigon	12 per ½ oz.
Spain and Portugal, *vid* Brindisi	18 per ½ oz.

The above are all the changes hitherto made in the Table of Rates dated, the 1st instant, and must be regarded as superseding that Table so far as they apply.

Extracts.

THE LOST BABIES.

Come, my wife, put down the Bible,
Lay your glasses on the book,
Both of us are bent and aged—
Backward, mother, let us look.
This is still the same old homestead,
Where I brought you long ago,
When the hair was bright with sunshine
That is now like Winter's snow.
Let us talk about the babies,
As we sit here all alone;
Such a merry troop of youngsters,
How we lost them one by one.

Jack, the first of all the party,
Came to us one Winter's night,
Jack, we said, should be a parson,
Long before he saw the light.
Do you see that great cathedral,
Filled, the transept and the nave,
Hear the organ grandly pealing,
Watch the silken hangings wave;
See the priest in robes of office,
With the altar at his back—
Would you think that gifted preacher
Could be our own little Jack?

Then a girl with curly tresses
Used to climb upon my knee,
Like a little fairy princess
Ruling at the age of three.
With the years there came a wedding—
How your fond heart swelled with pride,
When the lord of all the county
Chose your baby for his bride.
Watch that stately carriage coming,
And the form reclining there—
Would you think that brilliant lady
Could be your own little Clare?

Then the last a blue-eyed youngster—
I can hear him prattling now—
Such a strong and sturdy fellow,
With his broad and honest brow.
How he used to love his mother!
Ah! I see your trembling lip!
He is far off on the water,
Captain of a royal ship.
See the bronze upon his forehead,
Hear the voice of stern command;
That the boy who clung so fondly,
To his mother's gentle hand?

Ah! my wife, we've lost the babies,
Ours so long and ours alone;
What are we to these great people,
Stately men and women grown?
Seldom do we even see them;
Yes, a bitter teardrop starts,
As we sit here in the firelight,
Lonely hearths and lonely hearts.
All their lives are full without us;
They'll stop long enough one day
Just to lay us in the churchyard,
Then they'll each go on their way.

ELEPHANT-FIGHT AT BARODA.

Among the various barbaric amusements in which the late Guicowar of Baroda was fond of indulging, elephant-fighting occupied a prominent place. He used, indeed, to take special delight in all kinds of contests between different kinds of wild beasts and between wild beasts and men; but it is difficult to conceive what pleasure could be derived from witnessing a fight between such docile and intelligent animals as elephants. For some months previously the elephants destined for the sport are fed upon butter and sugar, which produces in them a sort of rapid condition known as "must," in which they will attack anybody or anything that approach them, with the exception of their own mahout, whom, by a sort of instinct, they never fail to recognise. The company assemble at the "Haghuroo," or elephants' arena, which is a large building walled in, with verandahs round an area in shape of a parallelogram, about 300 yards long by 200 wide. At each end of the arena stands an elephant, chained by his hind legs, trumpeting furiously and tearing up the ground with his tusks, as if impatient for the tug of war. At last the signal is given, the animals are loosed, and, rushing to meet one another, they strike their heads heavily together with a force which would unseat any but the most expert mahout. Twining their trunks together, they wrestle and strike at one another with their fore-feet; but it is rarely that they are able to use their tusks, as the animals are wary enough not to present their flank to the enemy. For a time the battle rages fast and furious, each elephant being goaded to his utmost by his mahout. Finally one of the combatants begins to fail, he wavers, and eventually turns tail and takes to flight; victor and vanquished being at once removed and re-chained as before. This sport is usually followed by a kind of elephant-baiting, which closely resembles a Spanish bull-fight in its principal features. Here, men called "satmari-wallahs," corresponding to the "toreadors" of the bull-ring, goad the beast with red scarves and lighted torches till the becomes frantic with pain and rage, the amusement consisting in the display of dexterity they exhibit in escaping from the attacks of the infuriated animal. As may readily be imagined, this is not without considerable danger to the men engaged, though it is not often that any very serious catastrophe occurs, owing to their extreme agility and presence of mind.—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

FRENCH CATHEDRALS.

Gothic architecture had a magnificent opportunity of development in the construction of the greatest cathedrals, which, in France, were all built at the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries. These were civil as well as ecclesiastical buildings; in fact, the distinction between the two provinces was a thing unknown at the time, and is wholly a modern idea, which we would probably never had have except for the differences in religious belief which rose among us at the Reformation. The States is merely the community acting in combination for those purpose in which combined action is more convenient than individual. With us these are now almost confined to justice, police, war, and possibly education. But when religious belief was uniform, as in the Middle Ages, State action included religion. The bishops and abbots were feudal barons, with civil jurisdiction; and, on the other hand, all State action had some religious character and sanction. The cathedrals were the great meeting-places of the city, used for secular purposes, such as the administration of justice, and even for histrionic performances (which, again, were religious in character), as well as for mass. They sprung up just after the towns, along with the right to have walls, had attained freedom and privileges, in fact, as monuments of these and as rivals to the great castles of the lay, and the monasteries of the religious barons. The bishops and secular clergy went heartily with the movement, thereby asserting for themselves the power and importance which had been largely absorbed by the monasteries. All the important towns seemed seized with a mania to rebuild their cathedrals with a magnificence unknown before. The new architecture, taking nothing for granted, governed only by logical necessities of construction, is an expression of the rationalism of which Abelard sowed the seed in modern thought, though devoted, like him, to the service of the Church. Their architects were laymen, for the most part, as in several instances we know from their names and the representations which occur of some in the lay dress. In fact the regular clergy—those living under a rule, or monks, who had hitherto been the sole depositaries of art and culture—disliked the movement; naturally so, for it meant that their use, and consequently their importance, was gone; and they continued to practise still, after pointed architecture was invented, their own old round-arched style. This is the reason why the architecture of the French cathedrals is in almost every instance pointed, while in England it is generally round-arched. In France the cathedrals were rebuilt in the new style. In England, in accordance with spirit of compromise, our cathedrals were generally monasteries or minsters as well.—*Good Words.*

FAMILY LIKENESSES AND VITALITY.

In spite of certain alterations, the typical features peculiar to the houses of Guise and Lorraine were transmitted to all their descendants through a long series of generations. The Bourbon countenance, the Condes' aquiline nose, thick and protruding lower lip bequeathed to the house of Austria by a Polish princess, are well-known instances. We have only to look at a coin of our George III. to be reminded of our present royal family. During Addison's short ministry Mrs. Clarke, who solicited his favour, had been requested to bring with her the papers proving that she was Milton's daughter. But as soon as she entered his cabinet Addison said, "Madam, I require no further evidence. Your resemblance to your illustrious father is the best of all." The Comte le Pont, who died in 1867, at nearly a hundred, told Dr. Froissac that during the Restoration he often met in the salons of M. Desmousseux, de Givre, prefect of Arras, a man at whose approach he shuddered as he would at the sight of an apparition, so wonderfully was he like Robespierre. M. de Pont confided his impressions to the prefect, who told him, smiling at his prejudice, that the person in question passed for Robespierre's natural son; that, in fact, it was a matter of notoriety. Next to family likenesses vitality or the duration of life is the most important character transmitted by inheritance. The two daughters of Victor Adadeus II., the Duchess of Burgundy and her sister Marie Louise, married to Philip V., both remarkable for their beauty, died at twenty-six. In the Turgot family fifty years was the usual limit of life. The great minister, on the approach of that term, although in good health, remarked to his friends that it was time to put his affairs in order; and he died, in fact, at fifty-three. In the house of Romanoff, the duration of life is short, independent of the fact that several of its members met with violent deaths. The head of this illustrious race, Michael Federovitch, died at forty-nine. Peter the Great was scarcely fifty-three. The Empress Anne died at forty-seven: the tender-hearted Elizabeth at fifty-one. Of Paul's sons, Alexander died at forty-eight, Constantine at forty-two, Nicholas at fifty-nine, and the Grand Duke Michael at fifty-one. In the houses of Saxony and Prussia, on the contrary, examples of longevity are far from rare. Frederick the Great, in spite of his continual wars and his frequent excesses at table, was seventy-four; Frederick William III. was seventy; the Emperor William, in his seventy-ninth year, is still hale and hearty. In all the countries of Europe, families of octogenarians, nonogenarians, and centenarians, may be cited. One the 1st of April, 1716, there died in Paris a saddler of Doulevant, in Champagne, more than a hundred years old. To inspire Louis XIV. with the flattering hope of living as long, he was made, two years previously, to present that monarch with a bouquet on St. Louis day. His father had lived one hundred and thirteen years, his grandfather one hundred and twelve. Jean Surrington, a farmer in the environs of Bergbom, lived to be one hundred and sixty. The day before his death, in complete possession of his mental faculties, he divided his property among his children; the eldest was one hundred and three, and what is still more extraordinary, the youngest was only nine. Jean Golembiewski, (the oldest man in the French army, if still alive,) who accompanied King Stanislas Leczinski into France, belonged to a family of centenarians. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-one, his grandmother one hundred and thirty.—*All the Year Round.*

THE ART OF LUXURY.

There is a luxury of the senses and a luxury of the imagination. The ancients,—that is, the Greeks, Romans, and Scriptural races—understood both perfectly; but our direct ancestors did not. The ancients began with their cities, making them by their magnificence tempting to the very strangers whom they pretended to exclude. It is enough, however, to name Babylon, Athens, and Rome; for further expatiation would give and historical tinge to that which is designed as pure philosophy. For the same reason is rejected, though not so peremptorily, that volume of anecdote which has its alpha in Cleopatra's pearl, and its omega in poor Jack eating a five-pound note in a sandwich at Wapping. Most of these stories are aphocryphal, and they do not represent the true spirit of luxury. But in order that a subject may be made interesting, it is essential to take all the traditions with it, and spill the grain of salt. Let us believe, then, in everything that Tacitus and Suetonious tell; in the barbaric indulgences of Nero, Commodus, Heliogabalus, and the un-Cæsaric Cæsars; for they are quite as easy to comprehend as the black broth of Sparta and the boiled peas which the monks of old used to put in their shoes. How much is this world the happier for doubting whether Apicius ate the tongues of nightingales; that Lucullus sent to the Danube for a trout when he dined *cum Lucullo*; that Sardanapalus was fanned night and day by fifty virgins; or that the ladies of Lesbos slept on roses whose perfume had been artificial heightened? What should we do for illustrations to dress dull topics into gaiety, had the chroniclers been silent as Syrian bishops upon these decorative additions to history? It is very pleasant to think that court maidens once powdered their hair with gold, as the Merovingian kings most certainly powdered their beards; that a famous Venetian gentleman, who affected rather than felt a love of the arts, had his pictures uncovered one by one to the sound of slow music, like a murder on the stage; that Lord Berkeley's shaving-basin was of solid silver—as why should it not be, any more than of electro-plate?—that Queen Elizabeth's night-cap was wrought with gilded silk; that water was filtered through gold-dust not a century ago, by the Sybarites of Chili, as is gravely attested by Señor Techo; that men, according to Rabelais, who is fortified by the authority of Montluc, drank hippocrass as a morning draught, and even went so far as to have dinner and supper on the same day. "See that the powder I use be rich in cassia," cries the polished gentlemen in Middleton's play to the valet whom he has just kicked down stairs. Did not the confectioners celebrated in Featley's "Mystica" mix gold particles with their pasty, and they one iota less absurd than our connoisseurs in *eau d'or*? Depend upon it, every generation will have its Capua, whether on the Voturno or at Trouville, and luxury after all is a mere affair of fashion. Marc Antony's daughter in our age might not make the lampreys in her fish-pond wear ear-rings, though the statement is doubled by the critical Bayle and even the credulous Pliny; yet she would probably change her dress five times a day at Biarritz, as do the Parisian graces born, not of divine sea-foam, but of that other froth called *agiotage*. We do not wear waistcoats painted with scenes from Watteau, or warm idealisations from Brantome, as did the coxcombs of the *ancienne noblesse*; neither do we truss up our horses' tails with gold and silver, but we cockade the creatures until they become unendurably vain—more of their adornments than of their beauty, which is a common case; and the first necessity of an "Ulster," the tailors assure us, is that it should be "impressive." Our girls do not bathe in blood; but the trade in "balms" exhibits a considerable hankering after artificial beauty. A man now who should be seen with a mirror in his hat, or a woman with one on her breast, would be pitied as a lunatic; yet these were contemporary follies ridiculed by Ben Jonson.—*Belgravia.*

THE DEARS IN DEER-SKIN.

One of the most pleasing novelties of what are termed "female fashions" that has been introduced for many years has lately, it is stated, been "brought into mode by some of our first dressmakers and adopted by Parisian *élegantes*." It consists of a deer-skin bodice clinging closely to the body, and made in the same way as an ordinary bodice. It is dyed the same shade as the dress, and the sleeves are made of "faille with deer skin parements." The more costly bodies of this description are embroidered with silver. It is not surprising that ladies, who must have suffered intensely from cold, owing to the deficiency of their garments, should have taken to clothing themselves in the skins of animals of the chase, after the fashion of their ancestresses; and if these deer-skin bodices are made ample enough to cover their throats, the cost of embroidering them with silver will no doubt be saved in doctor's bills. It will, however, be a graceful act of condescension on their part, if, while utilising the beasts of the field for ornamental purposes, they will take the opportunity of sparing the birds of the air. A lady with a deer-skin thrown over her shoulders may dispense with a cock robin in her hat. The body of the deer may be cooked and eaten, and the appropriation of its skin is, under these circumstances, excusable; but nobody eats cock robins, whose harmlessness, moreover, renders their destruction uncalled for. By using rats or mice, for instance, as a head dress she will assist in extirpating disagreeable vermin, and confer a real boon on society.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WINDSOR AND ITS CASTLE.

Windsor Castle has been the residence of our kings for 800 years, and during the greater portion of that term it has been their chief palace, and the only one worthy of the position. Old Windsor dates still further back as a Royal residence, and New Windsor grew into existence very shortly after the castle was built. Old Windsor is supposed to have been known to the Romans. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings, who are supposed to have had a palace there from a very early period, and it is certain that Edward the Confessor some times held his court at the "Royal ville of Wendlesore. It is not known when Windsor Castle was first built or what its architectural character was, as no accounts are left, but it was in existence before the completion of Domesday Book in 1086. The Earl of Northumberland and some of his followers were confined in Windsor Castle in the reign of William Rufus, Maud de Braose and her son were starved to death in Windsor Castle in John's reign; Treasurer Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was confined here because he refused to supply Edward II. with money for the pursuit of his pleasures; King John of France, taken prisoner at Poictiers, was removed here from the Savoy, but he was treated more as a guest than as a prisoner. When Henry IV. took possession of the throne, he confined the Earl of March (then seven years old) in Windsor Castle. In the year 1405 Lady de Spenser undertook to liberate the child and his younger brother, who was with him. By means of false keys she obtained access to their apartment, and hurrying them out of the castle she led them towards the frontiers of Wales, where Owen Glendower was in arms against the king. News of the flight soon got abroad, and the fugitives were overtaken, but the unfortunate smith "for making ye key lost fyrst his handes, after his hed." One of the first acts of Henry V. was to set the young prince at liberty. The most romantic of the imprisonments in the castle was that of James I. of Scotland. While standing at the window of his prison, "to see the warld and folk that went forbye," he saw walking in the garden below Jane Beaufort, daughter of the Earl of Somerset, and half-niece to Henry V. He often watched her, for he had fallen in love with the young lady, and his poem, "The King's Quair" (or Book), is largely devoted to her.—*Builder.*

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF FRANCE.

Like the Reformed Church it is supported by the State, and, in spite of recent losses, holds an important position in some parts of the country. Indeed, the very trials which it has had to endure through the annexation to Germany of the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, where its chief strength lay, leader us to turn to it with a feeling of sincere sympathy. The Church has not merely lost the majority of its pastors and members, but also nearly all its governing body, and many of its finest institutions. Strasburg was, in fact, the centre of French Lutheranism. It was the seat of a faculty of theology and of a Protestant seminary with a united staff of twelve professors, among whom was M. Reuss, the distinguished author of the "History of the Cannon," &c. There also was a Protestant gymnasium with six hundred pupils, besides a number of rich foundations. A few figures will, however, do more than any amount of statement to make the extent of the loss apparent. Previous to the war, the Lutheran Church in France had 233 parishes, 386 temples (96 of which were subject to the *Simultaneum*, as it is called; in other words, were used in common by the Protestants and the Catholics), 713 schools, 317 pastors, and a membership (using the word in its most general sense), of about 405,000 souls; and now the numbers are as follows: 51 parishes, 89 temples, 165 schools, 76 pastors, and 81,000 members. In other words, the Lutheran Church in France is reduced to one-fourth of its former dimensions, and French Protestantism has lost one-fifth of its numerical strength. This diminution of their forces, instead of leading to a closer and more thorough union among those that remain, has rather served to widen the breach already existing through the presence of a large rationalistic element. The two sections into which French Lutheranism is divided, both locally and ecclesiastically, represent severally the two opposite doctrines which have long been contending for the mastery. The district of Montbeliard is largely given over to rationalism, while that of Paris is a fortress of orthodoxy. There seems, indeed, much probability that the Montbeliard division will eventually be merged into the Reformed Church, thus leaving the Paris division—which includes one or two Lutheran communities at Lyons, at Nice, and in Algeria—the sole representative of Lutheranism in France. So far as religious life is concerned, the loss of the Montbeliard division, with its empty churches and its indifferent or heterodox pastors, would be no great blow to the Church as a church. On the other hand, this fresh diminution of its numbers would reduce it to such small proportions as to give it the appearance of being little more than a sect composed of some 35,000 persons. It is impossible to predict what the issue of the present conflict may be; but the recent withdrawal from the directory of the Church of three of its most eminent men—MM. Mettetal, Cuvier, and Wurtz—makes it very evident that a crisis is at hand. Meanwhile, we may observe that in Paris the Church of the Augsburg Confession is a power for good. Its worship is conducted with a greater amount of decorum and fervour than in the Reformed Church. Its various institutions—and especially its evangelical work in the Faubourg St. Marcel, with educational appliances of every kind—are carried on with spirit and energy, while its pastors are not only men of talent and earnestness, but are thoroughly evangelical in doctrine.—*Congregationalist.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 1st May, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

Article	Per	Price
American Sheetings, 16 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.30 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	92.00 a 107.00
" " 28 a 32	"	111.00 a 117.00
" " 38 a 42	"	116.00 a 130.00
" Bombay	"	85.00 a 87.50
Chintz	per piece	$1.00 a 1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.75 a 4.10
" Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 4.10
" Damask Do.	"	5.30 a 5.00
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.35
" 14 lbs.	"	2.95 a 3.00
" 15 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.15
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a 1.90
" 8 lbs.	"	1.90 a 1.95
" 8½ lbs.	"	3.15 a 2.55
" 9 lbs.	"	3.45 a 3.32
" 10 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.65
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 33 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.50
" 24 " & 33 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.72
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.16 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.25 a 2.27
" 24 " & 38 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.73 a 2.74
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.65 a 0.66
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25
" Gentian	"	0.30 a 0.31
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 a 66	"	2.35 a 2.50
" 68 a 80	"	2.75 a 3.40
" 800	"	3.85 a 3.90
" 7,000	"	3.40 a 3.15
" AA	"	1.90 a 1.95
" EF	"	6.40 a 6.50
" MH	"	4.70 a 4.75
" EI	"	6.10 a 6.80
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Article	Per	Price
Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.85 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, 333	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" 88	"	17.50 a 18.00
" 8	"	18.50 a 19.00
" BB6	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.30 a 9.40
" Assorted	"	9.00 a 9.05
" HH Scarlet	"	9.40 a 9.50
" Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" H. Scarlet	"	9.50 a 9.60
" Assorted	"	8.75 a 8.90
Lustres, Figured	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	15.00 a 15.50
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.80
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Article	Per	Price
Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.55 a 3.00
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Wire	"	6.75 a 6.80
Lead	"	7.70 a 7.80
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.00 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	"	85.50 a —
" American	"	80.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.10 a 6.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	2 .00 a 23.00
Spelter	"	7.00 a 7.30
Tin, Malacca	per picul	21.50 a 22.50
" Plates	per box	6.80 a 7.10

PRODUCE.

Article	Per	Price
Almonds	per picul	24.80 a 25.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.35 a 1.40
" 2nd	"	1.50 a 1.75
Bark, Siam	"	0.85 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	14.80 a 15.10
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.50 a 9.85
" Yellow	"	44.00 a 51.00
" Hankow, White	"	60.95 a 69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pel.	$3,600 a 3,800
" 2nd "	"	650 a 900
" 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Brimstone	"	3.25 a 3.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	12.00 a 16.50
Camphor, packed	"	14.25 a 14.50
" Baroos, clean	"	5,000 a 5,100
" Refuse	"	3,000 a 3,500
Cardamons, Superior	"	145.00 a 155.00
" Inferior	"	22.00 a 23.50
Cloves	"	42.00 a 44.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
" English steam	"	10.00 a 11.00
" Sydney	"	8.00 a —
Coffee	per picul	23.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	24.00 a —
" Rod	"	24.50 a —
" Nails	"	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Bombay	"	10.00 a 15.50
" Shantung	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Ningpo	"	17.50 a 18.50
" Tientsin	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Tungchow	"	16.80 a 17.00
" Calcutta	"	14.50 a 17.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.50 a 6.00
" Siam	"	4.80 a 5.00
Cow's Hide	"	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	22.50 a 24.00
" " without bones	"	12.50 a 13.50
" Chautchow	"	20.00 a 28.00
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	"	4.40 a 4.70
" Red	"	4.05 a 4.20
Dried Lily Flowers	"	6.80 a 7.60
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 a 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.40 a 1.43
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.2
Fungus	"	29.50 a 30.0
Flints	"	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	220.00 a 300.00
" 2nd "	"	100.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 11.5.0 a 13.5.0
" Superior	"	Tls. 21.5.0 a 23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.60 a 5.75
" 2nd "	"	5.20 a 5.35
Mushrooms	"	47.00 a 53.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	10.50 a 12.00
" " " middle	"	7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.60 a 5.85
Peas, White	"	2.10 a 2.20
" Green	"	2.50 a 2.75
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.90 a 1.92
" Green Beans	"	2.10 a 2.15
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	"	Tls. 1.8.5 a 2.1.0
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a 1.72
" " mill cleaned	"	1.72 a 1.74
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	4.75 a 5.50
Seaweed, Green	"	3.10 a 3.25
" Cut	"	4.25 a 4.50
Sessamum, White	"	4.40 a 4.50
" Black	"	3.05 a 3.25
Sharksfin	"	35.00 a 58.50
Shellfish, Japan	"	25.00 a 38.00
" California	"	11.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	"	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.85 a 5.00
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	15.00 a 16.50
" Black	"	8.40 a 8.60
Betel Nut	"	3.15 a 3.35
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.60 a 4.05
" South Seas	"	14.00 a 15.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.70
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 6	"	6.15 a 8.50
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	—
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.45 a 8.50
" Foochow	"	8.90 a 9.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.10 a 9.50
Walnuts	"	4.50 a 4.90
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.75 a 1.80
" California	"	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.7.8.0 a —
Tea "	"	5.1.0.0 a 5.1.6.0
Tea "	"	$9.35 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.40 a 3.60

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
Benledi	Buchanan	Brit. str	999	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Blue Bell	John Evans	Brit. str	50	Soon Choon	
Bombay	H. C. Smith	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Candia	Thomson	Brit. str	1342	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Cawdor Castle	J. Greig	Brit. str	1416	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Cheang Keck Kian	F. Webb	Brit. str	1000	Sun Cheong & Co	
Cheops	Dryden	Brit. str	983	Chinese	
City of Peking	J. Maury	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Consolation	Cormack	Brit. str	768	Order	
Cyphrenes	Wood	Brit. str	1218	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Danube	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	876	Gilman & Co	Saigon
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Feronia	H. Schultz	Ger. str	1085	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hankow	W. Symington	Brit. str	2332	Siemssen & Co	In Dock
Iobang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kjobenhavn	Pauleen	Dan. str	701	Yuen Fat Hong	
Namoa	G. T. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Penedo	J. Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Rajanattianuliar	G. T. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	
Singapore	J. H. Peake	Brit. str	962	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Stad Amsterdam	G. J. Boon	Dut. str	1780	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Thales	C. Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	Singapore, &c.
Tibre	de Girard	Fren. str	1009	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Vasco de Gama	J. F. Rice	Brit. str	1930	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Volga	Nomdeden	Fren. str	959	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles
White Cloud §	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Honolulu
Alma	Luhmeyer	Ger. bk	938	Melchers & Co	
Anna Dorothea	A. P. Schutt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Annie Fish	Hoffses	Amr. sh	1496	Messageries Maritimes	
Beetheron	R. Haje	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	
British Crown	W. Andrew	Brit. bk	448	Lammert, Atkinson & Co	
Cap Horn	Green	Ger. bk	401	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Caroline Behn	P. Schmidt	Ger. bk	673	Siemssen & Co	
Charles C. Leary	Stilphen	Amr. bk	642	Order	
Charter Oak	Smith	Amr. sh	963	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Catherine Marden	Wm. Marden	Brit. sch	287	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Cheng Soon	Cheng Seng	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	
Chow Sye	Statumeyer	Siam. bk	442	Siemssen & Co	
Christian	F. Stehr	Ger. sch	280	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Haiphong
Christina A. P.	F. Capra	Nica. sch	175	Order	
Comet	W. E. Bray	Amr. sh	1000	Tudor Co	
Commissary	Hunter	Brit. sh	887	Order	
Corinne	Gorman	Brit. bk	395	Order	
Columba	Solavo	Brit. bk	344	Russell & Co	
Fano	N. S. Norby	Dan. bk	337	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Feiga	Christiansen	Dan. bk	316	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk	338	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Franz	Hilderbrandt	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	Saigon
Gustav Adolph	Newmann	Ger. bk	272	Ed Schellhass & Co	
Hope	Boulton	Brit. bk	454	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Iphigenia	C. Matzen	Ger. bk	464	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jerfalcon	Bentley	Brit. sch	287	Captain	
Jonathan Chase	Curtis	Amr. bk	693	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
John Sverdrop	P. A. Pedersen	Nor. bg	182	Frazar & Co	Bangkok
Jylland	Laub	Dan. bg	367	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Kasen	Lindsay	Brit. bk	325	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Kvik	C. Lorenge	Nor. bk	700	Order	
Marie Heydorn II.	Meyermann	Ger. bk	286	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Margarite	J. Owens	Brit. sh	864	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Mount Lebanon	D. C. Hall	Brit. bk	530	H. M. Naval Yard	
Naworth Castle	Linklater	Brit. bk	354	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ocean Chief	G. Cork	Brit. bk	355	P. M. S. S. Co	
Otago	J. Bradden	Brit. bk	346	P. M. S. S. Co	
Pallas	Ballehr	Ger. bk	421	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Pallas	Ludefs	Ger. bk	493	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Presto	Leidman	Brit. bk	384	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Prince Arthur	R. Wills	Brit. bk	290	P. M. S. S. Co	
Ricoa Genova	J. Cummins	Brit. bk	326	Chinese	
Shalimar	Wm. Cotter	Brit. sh	1557	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Swallow	B. C. Howes	Amr. sh	1239	Order	
Sydenham	F. Bristow	Brit. sh	1062	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Tartar	H. Kaemena	Ger. bk	256	Melchers & Co	
Victor	Sorensen	Nor. bg	247	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Wealthy Pendleton	Blanchard	Amr. bk	809	Master	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
Chase	C. Rowe	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Louise Marie	Laine	Fren. bk	333	Landstein & Co	Tientsin

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
An-ian ‡	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to ‡	Geo. Robertson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
China	H. P. Hennings	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-hoi ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Palos	W. Bridgman	Amer. g-b	306		
Peng-chao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M	g-b		
Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		On West Coast
Yantie	R. S. McCook	Amer. cor.	410		

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 20th April, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Camoens	Guimaraes	Port. g-b.	80		Laid up
Faiwan		Brit. str.		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Spark ‡	Hoyland	Brit. str	140	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	C. Cabral	Port. g-b.	440		

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 25th April, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Afonne	Valour	Fren. bk	417	Bradl y & Co	
Andreas	Peters	Ger. bk	433	Dircks & Kruger	
Auguste	Thompson	Brit. sch	210	Dircks & Kruger	
Channel Queen	Lemfesty	Brit. sh	602	Dircks & Kruger	London
Clyde	Walkey	Brit. bk	562	Dircks & Kruger	Takao
Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	E. Herton	
Elliotts	Pateing	Brit. sch	285	E. Herton	
Empress of China	Smith	Brit. sch	255	E. Herton	Bangkok
Gustav	Johansen	Ger. bk	237	Dircks & Kruger	Tientsin
Gesine Brons	Stegmann	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	
Hamburg	Kruger	Ger. bk	325	Dircks & Kruger	Tientsin
Mystery	Gibbs	Brit. bk	624	Bradley & Co	
Norma	Runge	Ger. bk	349	Dircks & Kruger	
Parana	Laine	Fren. bk	280	Chinese	
Rebecca	Bundgaard	Ger. bk	4 5	Dircks & Kruger	
Sudan	Oesau	Ger. bk	304	Dircks & Kruger	
Uranus	Berg	Nor. bk	486	Dircks & Kruger	Falmouth
Wilhelm	Johansen	Ger. bk	346	Dircks & Kruger	

AMOY.

In port on 26th April, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Anton Gunther	Kuhn	Ger. bk	480	Pasedag & Co	
Ceres	Findlay	Brit. bk	438	Boyd & Co	
Cito	Oberg	Ger. bk	276	Johnston & Co	
Constance Wilson	Spence	Brit. sch	178	Tait & Co	
Herman	Petersen	Ger. bg	211	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Holstein	Kulper	Ger. sch	281	Pasedag & Co	
Leonore	Crighton	Brit. bg	257	Boyd & Co	
Lydia	Youngson	Brit. bk	376	Chinese	
Dudame Demont	Bisset	Brit. bk	441	Elles & Co	
Marie Helene	Warnkes	Ger. bk	324	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Onward	Molsaes	Brit. sch	215	Boyd & Co	
Peter	Holm	Ger. bk	241	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Sophie	H. Binge	Ger. bg	210	Pasedag & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 22nd April, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Chun Sheng	Broadley	Brit. str	62	Chinese	
Fu-shing	Cotton	Brit. str	63	Chinese	
Tokatea	Bigge	Brit. bk	898	Chinese	Shanghai

SHANGHAI.

In port on 20th April, 1876.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Charley	Schultze	Brit. bk	359	Nils Moller	
Chingtah	Askins	Chi. bk	456	C. M. S. N. Co	
Ellen Browse	Beeching	Brit. bk	347	Wheelock & Co.	
Gesiena	Mulder	Dut. sch	423	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hedvig	Stromeerg	Swed. bk	362	Nils Moller	
Oceanus	Brorsen	Ger. bk	207	Chinese	
Velos	Lodberg	Ger. bk	322	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. bk	748	Heard & Co	
Wm. Van Name	Watts	Amr. bk	466	Master	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 15th April, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Alberta	Talbot	Brit. sch	280	F. Knobblauch	
Amanda	Horme	Ger. bk	225	F. Knobblauch	
Bauda	Stelling	Brit. sh		Kniffler & Co	
Diana	Jacobsen	Ger. bg	164	Kniffler & Co	
Cleopatra	Doane	Amr. sh	19 5	Kniffler & Co	
Eme	Sproule	Brit. sh	771	H. Allen	
Formosa	Uldemp	Ger. bk	445	H. Ahrens & Co	
Fyen	Wakjode	Dan. bk	311	Chinese	
Gaucho	Crighton	Brit. bk		E. C. Kirby & Co	
Harmonia	Weller	Ger. bk	401	Chinese	
Iris	Taylor	Brit. sch	259	Smith, Baker & Co	
John Meckean	Jordan	Brit. sch	198	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Mary Jane	Crighton	Brit. sch	165	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Mathilde	Dau	Ger. bk	221	Chinese	
May Queen	Nisbett	Brit. bk	285	Chinese	
Nettie Merryman	Master	Amr. bk	600	Order	
Palma	Binge	Ger. bk	299	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Rurio	Bergeland	Rus. bk	530	Order	
Traviata	Breckwold	Ger. bk	274	Chinese	
Truth	Evans	Brit. bk	329	Order	
Wallace	Macarmic	Amr. bk	628	H. Fisher & Co	
Willie	Bodenoch	Ger. sch	270	F. Knobblauch	

MANILA.

In port on 19th April, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
B. Aymar		Amr. bk	517	Order	
Carmen		Span. bk	200	Order	
Elisa Shaw		Brit. bk	696	Order	
Carricke		Brit. bk	961	Ker & Co	New York
Chinaman		Brit. bk	667	T. Hermann & Co	New York
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
Emid		Brit. bk	496	Order	
Fany Hare		Amr. bg	163	Order	
Gravina		Span. bk	246	Order	
Matia		Amr. bk	628	Order	
Northampton		Brit. sh	1146	Order	
Roodee		Brit. bk	1036	Inchausti & Co	
Sir Wm. Wallace		Brit. sh	967	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Sooloo		Amr. sh	963	Ker & Co	Boston
Teresa		Span. bk	253	J. M. Tuason & Co	
Union		Span. bg	152	Order	
Victoria		Span. sh	1898	Order	
Whittle		Amr. sh	1290	Order	
Williard G. Paton		Amr. bk	518	Order	
Zuhrab		Ger. bk	422	Peele, Hubbell & Co	

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Hongkong
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Shanghai
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Chefoo
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Yokohama
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. W. M. Castle	Hongkong
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. A. E. Dupuis	Hongkong
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Tientsin
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Hankow
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. H. Hippesley	Kiukiang
Juno	steam corvette	6	400	Jas. A. Poland	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Hongkong
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir Wiseman, [Bart	Foochow
Lily	gunboat	—	—	Capt. Cochrane	Singapore
Meanee	military hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. H.G. Salmond	Kobe
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hongkong
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Singapore
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Canton
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Hongkong
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut. H. O. D. Ryder	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ariadne	German cor.	1380	10	Kuhne
Hertha	German cor.	2200	19	Thurr
Kearsarge	Amr. corvette	1500	6	F. V. McNair

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Vancouver	Thos. Shaw	Brit. str	2923	Jardine, Matheson & Co	

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